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THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

The Daily Commercial.

THE NEWS.

The New York Gold Market yesterday continued unsettled, opening at 192 and closing at 189¾.

At the New York Dry Goods Auction yesterday, prices had a downward tendency. The prices for woolen goods will, it is thought, be maintained.

Two freight trains on the Nashville and Louisville railroad were captured Monday night by guerrillas, and nineteen of the cars burned.

On Saturday, Gen. Buford of Forrest's command, attacked Athens, Ala., and after shelling the place for two hours, demanded its surrender, which was refused and Buford retired. Fears of an attack on Columbia are unfounded, as Forrest has gone in the direction of Florence.

A dispatch from Chattanooga states that a body of rebels, claiming to be of Forrest's force had demanded the surrender of Dalton, Ga., on Monday morning.

Maj. Gen. Thomas and Gen. Thos. F. Meagher arrived in Nashville, Monday night.

An important army order just issued provides that in those States where soldiers are allowed to vote civilian inspectors of each political party, not to exceed one for each brigade, may be appointed to visit the army and be present on the day of election to see that it is fairly conducted. No political harangues will be permitted.

The Asplenall steamers are hereafter to have a convoy. The Nashville was convoyed out Monday by the frigate Glaucus.

An Englishman engaged in the blockade running business, just from Nassau, reports that it is believed there will be only time to make one or two more trips before the rebellion is closed.

They are getting up a monster petition on the other side of the water, addressed to the President and people of the United States, praying for peace, and it is stated that it will receive one million signatures.

It is stated that 30,000 Poles are to be added to the Confederate army, but how is not stated.

J. G. Baldwin, late Chief Justice of the California Supreme Court, died in San Francisco on the evening of Sept. 25th.

From recent advices from Gen. Sheridan, the public may expect soon to hear good news from its department.

New Men.

Our Philadelphia special correspondence daily shows that the Union men of that city and surrounding counties are unremittingly and successfully laboring for the triumph of the principles of Union and liberty, and the results of the approaching elections will attest the great value of their work. Saturday evening last General JOHN CESSNANS, lately a candidate for the Vice-Presidency, on the Cleveland Platform, addressed an immense audience at the Union League Hall, in an eloquent and patriotic speech covering all the questions of the campaign. Previous to his speech, Gen. CAMERON made a few introductory remarks in which he stated that the country at this time could get no other man to do better than ABRAHAM LINCOLN. He felt free to say that when Mr. LINCOLN is re-elected "he will call around him a new set of men, who will give him the required support, and bring the rebellion to a speedy close and a lasting, honorable peace—new men who will cheerfully assist him." He asked the public to remember that there never was a time that the November election did not increase the vote over that polled in October. Let us then prepare to carry the state tickets, and the vote in the following month will be so overwhelming as to break down the already crushed spirits of the Rebellion and its leaders.

Work for a Loyal Legislature.

Our next State Legislature should have a thorough majority of Union men—men who can be trusted—men who can give dignity to the position—men who can rise to the comprehension of honest and lofty ideas of legislation. If we should send such men to Harrisburg to represent us, we must labor in season and out of season for their election. It is not enough to nominate candidates, we must elect them. Election is the truthful mode of ratification, and energetic work is the element necessary to elect candidates. With high confidence in the justice of our cause then, let us work to invest the important duties of State Legislators in the hands of men who are resolved to maintain the honor of the State at home as her sons have so nobly done in the Battle Fields of the South.

The Duty of the next Congress.

Important duties await the next Congress of the United States. Discreet and intelligent men only should belong to it. Constitutional resolutions for the final abolishment of Human Slavery in this Republic will have to be deliberated upon. The debris of a wicked and Godless rebellion will have to be cleared out of the way. The sentiment of the people will have to be put in writing before the other Nations of the world. Provisions will have to be made for conducting the inaugurative machinery of peace. Other things will have to be done by the incoming Congress, which should not be committed to the hands of blockheads or Copperheads. Let us vote to send men to Congress who will not pile upon the Nation greater burdens in time of peace than we have to bear in time of war.

They Don't Want to Bet.

The *Tribune* says:

Bets are poor arguments; yet they are better than lies. And the Democratic leaders at last *Mcclellanites here about do not want to bet.* For instance, we stated, two weeks ago—in repelling a false imputation by the Reading *Gazette* —that we happened to know a man who wanted to bet $100 00, in sums of $1,000 to $5,000 that Abraham Lincoln would be chosen President for the ensuing term. In other times, we should have had fifty inquiries within twenty-four hours for the name of this Lincolnite; but up to this hour, no McClellanite has asked for it. If any *should* want to know it they can learn it of James B. Taylor, 48 Pine street.

The McClellanites in this quarter, who in former times have backed up their faith, decline to bet altogether, although they could be accommodated in almost any amount. The truth is the bottom has fallen out of the concern, and there is not a man among them who will hazard a cent. "His eyes is sot."

Senator Wilson at Wilkins Hall.

The meeting at Wilkins' Hall last evening to hear Senator WILSON, of Massachusetts, was large and enthusiastic. We furnish a copious report of the speech in another column, which will be read with interest. It is necessarily abbreviated owing to other demands upon our space.

The distinguished Senator speaks again to-night before the people of Manchester. Let there be an outpouring of the loyal masses to hear him.

Manchester To-night.

Senator WILSON will address the people of Manchester to-night on the issues of the canvass. We trust that the Union men in that borough will turn out in their strength, and invite all inquiring Democrats to come with them.

The Wheeling *Intelligencer*, says that when the rebels entered Weston on their late raid they had a telegraph operator with them. They telegraphed to Clarksburg, asking what force was there. The operator at Clarksburg thinking it was all right telegraphed the truth as far as he knew. But subsequently suspecting that all was not right telegraphed that a reinforcement of two regiments had just arrived,

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. II. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 5, 1864. NO. 21.

RICHMOND.

Gen. Grant's Advance.

Lee Retreated to His Main Works,

Saturday's Reconnoissance.

STRENGTH OF GEN. LEE'S ARMY.

Gen. Early Said to be Reinforced.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.

The report that Grant had 6 Chapins Bluff and that Fort Darling is flanked is incorrect. Our forces have taken from the rebels and hold a line of works on Chapins farm, which is below the bluff.

The following is the *Tribune's* account of the repulse of the rebels on Friday: About breakfast time on Friday morning active movements were seen amongst the rebels. A column of about 10,000 troops, just up from Petersburg by the cars, were seen marching along to join their brethren of the previous day's fight. Presently the head of the column emerged from the woods and made directly for our works, formerly the rebel works, General Wright had been assigned to the command of the corps over night and had changed Gen. Hickman's division to the left to prevent any flank movements from that direction, it having been found impossible to hold the star fort and the curtain on account of the very heavy fire from the rebel gunboats and batteries on the other side of the river—as the rebels approached they met with a stubborn resistance, but again and again advanced to the assault. Repulsed again and again they were forced to retire, leaving their dead and wounded on the field. Gen. Stanwood was shot through the arm, by a sharpshooter while on the picket line directing the operations of his troops. The command of the division devolved upon Col. Cullen, who finished the fight as the brave Stanwood had begun it.

Prisoners said that Gen. Lee came up from Petersburg with their column, and was in command of the attacking force. The rebel fighting troops took refuge behind trees, and were seen waving handkerchiefs in token of amity. As soon as they were forced to retire they took to cover and ran right our lines. The ground was literally covered with the rebel dead and wounded.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Oct 2—Evening.—No fighting occurred on this line to-day, save a little skirmishing this morning for their main line of works, which run from the lead works to the Southside of the road, or near it. This position is a very strong one, and cannot be successfully taken.

A division of the Second corps advanced toward the Boynton road, over which the enemy's wagon trains supplies to Petersburg. Two lines of works were found unoccupied, which extended from the opposing the advance, and falling back before our troops.

Near the Boynton road a very formidable line of works was found, behind which the rebels were posted in heavy force. It was not deemed advisable to attack, and we fell back and occupied our position. We lost a few wounded in the advance.

Our loss on Friday was greater than first stated. Total killed, wounded and prisoners amounts to about 2,000, over half of which were captured. This occurred in consequence of a gap between part of the fifth and 9th corps. A brisk fight occurred on Wednesday, but not a piece from the tail of General Humphrey's horse, and entered the ground between Gen. Bartlette and Griffin.

HEADQUARTERS, October 3, 6 A. M.

Some fighting occurred last night without important results.

HEADQUARTERS, FORTRESS MONROE, October 3.

The mail boat from City Point reports heavy skirmishing on the north side of the James river on Saturday afternoon and evening.

A considerable force of Gen. Ord's corps under date of October 1st, says: The grand feature of the day has been a reconnoisance in force up to the inner line of rebel works. Gen. Birney has again pushed his lines close to the very outskirts of the city, and has only refrained from entering and taking possession because he did not deem it expedient to do so. This morning the division of Gen. Terry with Kautz' cavalry, started out on the important mission of finding the enemy and ascertaining his strength in the vicinity of Richmond. For this delicate movement the dispositions were made as follows: Two brigades of Terry's infantry marched on the right flank to the Central road and, covered by the cavalry, advanced up the road toward the city.

Col. Spears' brigade of Kauls' cavalry, with one section of horse artillery, was thrown out on the Charles City Road, with skirmishers deployed on the left of the Central road, to cover the movement with the left flank in air. As the cavalry deployed as skirmishers in front of the infantry, extending their line on the left down to the Central road, the attack on the horse artillery accompanied the movement on the Central road. When the line had advanced to the Darrell House, a point on the Central road about three miles from Richmond, they met a line of rebel skirmishers. At this point the cavalry skirmishers were withdrawn, and the 2d brigade of regulars deployed in their stead. These regiments advanced, undismayed, driving the rebels before them with ease. Too rest of the column advanced steadily in line of battle in front of the old rebel works.

When the line had reached Howe's house, the enemy opened on them with heavy artillery from their main works, but disregarding this the skirmishers pressed on and drove the rebels into their line of works at Sharpe's house, two miles east of the city. The cavalry on the right moved simultaneously to the main line of works. These works were ascertained to be of a very formidable character, similar in nature and a continuation of those in our immediate front at Laurel Hill. They mount heavy guns, but are manned by a force of militia men, pressed into the service in the emergency from the shops, stores, factories and streets of Richmond. From prisoners, we have to-day gained the following information as to the present strength and organization of Lee's army: At Petersburg Anderson's Gold division of Hill's corps, commanded by General Mahone and Bushrod Johnson, and a division of Beauregard's corps—say 10,000 infantry. Then General Lee commanding in person, Heath's and Wilcox's divisions of Hill's corps—say 9,000 in all. The militia is scattered in the trenches and forts.

It is reported that three of the above divisions, designation unknown, returned to Petersburg this morning. In front of Bermuda, Beckett's division of Longstreet's corps, with Gen. Ramseur commanding. Rhode's and Breckinridge's divisions are mixed with other commands. The expedition having accomplished all that was designed, fell back at night-fall to their old position. The losses in the movement were about thirty killed and wounded. While this reconnoissance was going on the rebels were observed massing for an attack on the left of the Tenth and Eighteenth corps. Gen. Birney gave them such a warm reception that they were compelled to abandon it, whatever it was. A rebel prisoner captured to-day asserted that on Monday last the rebels massed troops moving from Lynchburg to Gordonsville to support Early, and two brigades of Kershaw's command had previously been sent forward for the same purpose.

From East Tennessee.

Defeat of the Rebels Under Vaughn.

Gen. Burbridge at Abingdon, Va.

LOUISVILLE, October 3.

The following dispatch has been received:

CARR'S STATION, October 1.

To Gen. Schofield:

We arrived here about 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon and found the enemy under Gen. Vaughn strongly entrenched on both sides of the river. After heavy cannonading and skirmishing all the morning, and until noon to-day, the enemy was driven out of his forts and fled towards Zollicoffer. I will burn the bridge and destroy the railroad from this point, and prevent the resources of East Tennessee from being used in the support of rebeldom. Our artillery fired upwards of two hundred rounds.

A. C. GILLEM.

Gen. Schofield has also received information that General Burbridge captured the saltworks near Abingdon, Virginia, with little resistance.

B. F. Livingston, Chief of the United States Police, has been placed in close confinement by order of Lieutenant-Colonel Hammond, and George A. Green appointed in his place.

NEW YORK DRY GOODS AUCTION.

Prices Have a Downward Tendency.

NEW YORK, October 4.

At the dry goods auction to-day the tendency of the prices of hosiery, gloves, &c., seemed to be downward. At the sale of velvets, ribbons, &c., the attendance was good. Velvets went very low, ranging from $1 80 to $4 10. The sale of ribbons started very fairly and prices, considering the circumstances, were quite satisfactory. The feeling, however, in most of the houses is not promising. The attendance at the sale of woolen goods was very large, the prices being rather on the increase. Prices of such articles must naturally go up, as to-day at noon it was stated that the journeymen tailors had demanded an increase of 15 per cent. on their wages. At the sale of French, German and English dry goods the attendance was quite good. Waterville, Ct., shawls, long, brought $2 85.

Freight Trains Burned by Guerrillas.

LOUISVILLE, October 4.

A band of Guerrillas, thirty-five strong, captured two upward bound freight trains at ten o'clock last night between Richland Station and Fountain Head, on the Nashville Railroad. They burned nineteen cars. No stores were stolen. To-day's trains will be slightly disarranged by the disaster.

A vote taken a few days ago in the Thirteenth West Virginia Regiment, resulted thus: for Lincoln, 445; for McClellan, 15. All honor to the Union spirit and sound sense of the noble Thirteenth.

From General Sheridan.

Important Cavalry Changes.

Good News Expected from the Valley.

Rebel Deserters Still Coming In.

General Imboden at Grafton,

Martinsburg a Base of Supplies.

Crook's Magnificent Cavalry Charge.

Special to Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.

The *Tribune's* Shenandoah spe cial of the 1st says: So close had been the pursuit of Early, that we captured the beef which had been killed for the use of his army, but which they left skinned and smoking upon the ground, and had not time to issue to the troops. During the night of the 24th, we left the Shenandoah Valley and retired to Tarov valley by the Keesertown road. Our army marched on and arrived at Harrisonburg at 4 p. m., three fations having been consumed the day before. Here 800 rebel wounded in hospits and tents were captured.

In one week Sheridan's army fought two battles, gained two signal victories, and pursued the demoralized and broken columns of Early eighty-seven miles. The history of this eventful war may be searched in vain for more persistent and successful fighting during an equal space of time.

NEW YORK, October 4.

A correspondent writing from Brown's Gap, on the 1st instant, says everything is favorable up to this time. All the objects of the campaign have been reached. General Wilson leaves to-day to take command of the cavalry of Gen. Sherman's army. General Custer succeeds Wilson. General Powell takes Custer's, late Averill's, division.

A Washington dispatch says good news is shortly expected from the Valley. Private advices from there indicate it.

A Harper's Ferry correspondent, writing on the 1st, says: "Stragglers and deserters from the rebel army are being brought into these lines, with the report that one mail train on and would have been within the limits of exaggeration if I had so stated it. Our army—Sheridan's—does not traverse a mile on its victorious march, that it does not send hundreds of these weary and deluded rebels to its rear. They appear glad at having fallen into our hands, and say they are heartily sick of their service. I obtain no very strong love for their rulers, and abhor the idea of returning to serve again in the rebel ranks. They furnished me several details of the battle of Winchester, in which Early has been put to, by Sheridan's glorious onward march. Early's army has been subsisting on the fat of the land, and the fatted calf has been killed for each of the two charges upon Gen. Ayres' lines, but was badsomely repulsed each time. It is specially worthy of mention that the new troops recently added to this division of rebels are not of the same order fire before, behaved with marked gallantry. We learn from Refugees who have arrived to-day from Richmond, that much excitement prevails there, and the advent of the Yankees is confidently looked for in a few days.

The Soldier's Vote.

How It May be Taken in the Field.

Important Army Order.

Special Dispatch to Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.

The following general order has just been issued from the Adjutant's-General's office, in relation to the soldiers' vote:

The privilege of voting for Presidential electors, among soldiers in the field, who, by the laws of their respective States, are entitled to vote at the approaching elections.

The following rules and regulations are prescribed:

First—One agent for each army corps may be designated by the State Executive, or by the State Committee of each political party, who, on presenting his credential from the State Executive, or the chairman of said committees shall receive from this department a pass to the head quarters of the corps for which he is assigned, and the tickets may be placed by him in the hands of such persons as he may look for distribution among officers and soldiers.

Second.—Civilian inspectors of each political party, not to exceed one for each brigade, may be appointed in the same manner, and shall receive passes on application to the Adjutant General, to be present on the day of election, to see that the voting is fairly conducted.

Third.—No political speeches, harangues, or canvassing among the troops will be allowed.

Fourth.—Commanding officers are required to take such measures as may be essential to secure freedom and fairness in the elections, and that they be conducted with due regard to good order and the military service.

Fifth—Any officer or private who may wantonly destroy the tickets or prevent their proper distribution among the legal voters, interfere with the conduct of the election, or make any false or fraudulent returns, will be deemed guilty of an offense against good order and military discipline, and be punished by summary dismissal or Court-martial.

Highly Interesting.

California Steamers to be Convoyed.

Blockade Running About Closed.

Only Time for One or Two More Trips.

Gigantic Petition from England for Peace.

30,000 Polanders for the Rebel Army

Good News Expected from Sheridan.

NEW YORK, October 4.

The Aspinwall steamers are hereafter to be furnished with an armed convoy. The North Star, which sailed yesterday, was accompanied by the gunboat Glaucus.

Within the past week a number of troops have left for the army. The 7th Vermont left for the Erie, N. Y. Central and Hudson River Railroads. The failure of the banks at Chicago has created the fear that some Western Roads may suffer from having their funds deposited in these institutions, and Western shares are weaker in consequence.

Money market less affected by loan than was expected. Supply on good collaterals at 7 per cent, and more than equal to the demand, but rate is firm. Very little doing in discounts. The amount of paper offering is reduced, but without producing any ease in rates, which still range from 9 to 10 per prime to fair paper. The gold market is quiet, and little disposition among the regular operators to venture under the present peculiar uncertainty, and transactions are more than usual of a regular character.

THE LATEST.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

ON TO RICHMOND.

Strengthening Our Positions.

Straits of the Rebel Army.

Every Man Capable Armed in Richmond

Government Employees Sent to the Field

Railroad Trains Stopped Running.

Gallantry of Our New Troops.

Two Assaults on Gen. Ayers Repulsed.

Special to Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, October 4.

The *Herald's* 10th corps special of the 1st, says: Notwithstanding the severe storm of rain that has prevailed since last night, we have been busy strengthening our positions and more securely posting our forces that if it be deemed expedient to remain where we are we can safely defy what remains of the rebel army. Most of the prisoners that we have captured on this line have been of the lowest kind of men, just forced into the ranks on the emergency. They represent nearly every industrial pursuit, and their presence in the rebel army is a strong commentary as well on the desperate straits of the rebellion as on the panic prevailing in Richmond. They tell us when our advance became known every man capable of bearing arms was put into the field. Stores, shops and offices were summarily closed up. All the employees of the rebel government were excused from duty and furnished with muskets, and sent into the works defending the city. The navy yard was deserted in less than an hour's notice. At 11 a. m. the men were ordered to carry their arms and get into the ranks, and return within an hour prepared to march to the field. Railroad trains were stopped, and the only one mail train on each road, and the employees swept into the ranks of the army. We have gained much valuable information from them.

They affirm their food has been hard for over a week, and it is probable it is true. They are in no position to reap the results of their forced labor as the rebels intend to part company with that they robbed the honest yeomanry of Franklin county of.

The citizens of Staunton, who have come within our lines report that *Early and only four guns when he retreated from that place.* We have captured in all from him twenty-nine or thirty guns, and if Sheridan's cavalry had the facility they, must be a breach of truth. Some I have conversed with think Early's whole command would desert him if the chance offered. We have now in our hands about two hundred of his wounded, which he left in his exodus, showing that Sheridan has pressed him to the last extremity in his flight and rapid retreat. There was a report here to-day that reinforcements had been sent to Early which consists of five cavalry and two infantry regiments. We captured a rebel mail carrier who in yesterday guarded by the 2d Massachusetts cavalry, dismounted. These prisoners will be sent to Johnson's Island, Sandusky harbor, Ohio, and will be there in a few days.

The Union men of Washington County held a mass Convention on Tuesday, on the Fair Grounds, immediately adjoining the borough of Washington, which was one of the largest and most enthusiastic assemblages ever convened in that locality. At an early hour in the morning, the surrounding Townships commenced sending in their delegations of men, women, and children, by every mode of conveyance. In fact, all the avenues leading to the borough were filled with jubilant Union people, streaming into town to participate in the proceedings of the mass Convention.

The procession was the attractive feature of the day's programme, and the long line of delegations in wagons, on horses and on foot, unmistakeably manifested that the masses of Washington county are all right in the present political contest. The meeting was a decided success, and it is confidently believed that the Union ticket in the approaching elections will have a majority of from three hundred to five hundred.

The Convention was called to order about one o'clock, at which time the Fair Ground was filled. Speaking was had from three stands, by Hon. T. J. Bigham, of Allegheny; Hon. W. Y. Lawrence, of Monongahela City; Rev. Mr. Bane, of Canonsburg, and others. The great disappointment was manifested at the non-arrival of Rev. Dr. Breckinridge, who had started from Cincinnati in time to be present at the meeting, but was recalled to Kentucky on urgent business. He, however, wrote a letter to the Convention, full of patriotic thoughts, which was read. The letter was cheered to the echo, and the sentiments were heartily and unequivocally endorsed.

A grand mass meeting was held in the evening at the Court House, at which speeches were made by several distinguished speakers. The utmost enthusiasm prevailed in Washington throughout the day and evening.

The West Virginia Oil Wells.

The oil fever in West Virginia continues unabated—particularly in Wood and Pleasants Counties, between Branch creek and Bull creek. The former creek, says the Wheeling *Intelligencer*, empties into the Ohio about thirteen miles above Marietta. It is a promising, but yet undeveloped oil region, not more than four wells having been actually bored on its banks. One of these the property of Mr. Archibald, gives fine promise of success. It is about four hundred feet deep, and is on the point of being tubed. The "French Creek Company," formed in New York, to operate on the lands leased by Mr. Tindall, are about to bore eight wells on this farm, on Bull creek. Bull creek empties into the Ohio about ten miles above Marietta, is also but little worked upon its borders for oil. The lands are now entirely held by Eastern capitalists, and preparations are being made for a vigorous prosecution of work. Upon this creek is a remarkable flow of Lubricating Oil, equaling that of any other stream in this region. On this creek is a well 580 feet deep, owned by Jackson & Pedro, which throws a heavy stream of gas and spirits of turpentine. The man, who, on the Fourth of July, 1863, shouted treason in the Academy of Music of New York city, while our brave and gallant soldiers were driving the hordes of the Rebellion back from the bloody field of Gettysburg, that blow which broke the back of the rebellion; the man who a few days afterwards stood in the midst of men whose hands were red with the blood of their unoffending victims, and whose garments were seared with the fires of arson, and called them his "friends." Who was the master spirit of that Convention? The man who was received as if he was a hero just returned from a hundred battles,—the martyr, Vallandigham, whom about a hundred thousand of the people of his own State repudiated, whom over forty thousand gallant soldiers of the Army of the Union branded as a traitor. Powell, of Kentucky, was there, whose treasonable utterances in the Senate, provoked Garrett Davis, of his own State, to offer a resolution for his expulsion. Wickliffe, of Kentucky, was there, and George H. Pendleton was there who never voted for his country since the commencement of the struggle. Of such were the elements of the Chicago Convention. Mr. Wilson then reviewed comprehensively the work which had been done by the present Administration; how it had swept the territory of the rebels, even to sweeping out the yellow fever from their cities. It had created a home public sentiment in Delaware who had sent a representative to defend the institutions of Freedom; it had made Maryland loyal, and induced her to frame a free constitution; it had cleaned the rebellion from Western Virginia and given us another Free State to shine in the galaxy of States; it had preserved nearly the whole of Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, and the Mississippi from its source to the Gulf of Mexico, with much of the seaboard from the Gulf to Chesapeake Bay. These Chicago peace men knew all this. They saw that we had the Rebellion by the throat, and were trying to pull us off. They were not the men to speak for the American people. The day had gone past for this class of Democrats to speak for Americans. Fernando Wood had said that McClellan's letter had been written by consent, and given to the world upon high considerations of state. It was not intent for a moment, but was well fabled. They nor their platform, nor their nominee's letter, nor all of their subterfuges united, could chant Benj. F. Butler, or Wade Hampton, or General Meade, or General Dix, who said "if any man attempts to pull down that flag shoot him on the spot," or Gen. John Cochrane, or General Daniel E. Sickles, or General Hiram A. Logan, or fighting Joe Hooker, or General Grant. (Applause.) As for the qualifications of Abraham Lincoln for the high office which he now fills, it has been tried during the most eventful years of the history of this great Republic, he could speak for his high ability and masterly statesmanship. He had been charged with being too slow. He had thought that himself, at times, but one thing was certain, when Mr. Lincoln put down his foot he never budged. It was again—he had never taken the back track. He had sat with him many a night in the dark hours of the contest, at the War Office, waiting for the dispatches from the army and had conversed with him on passing events, and he could assure them that no more faithful and patriotic man breathed the vital air of America. As far as intellectual power was concerned, McClellan and Pendleton were not to be compared with him. He shone out as much brighter than the sun, as the light of the sun is brighter than the moon.

I tell you, gentlemen, that the people of the country are the true heroes. We have had untold millions of our country men will stand by Abraham Lincoln and the old flag. They will crush out this rebellion, they will unite the loyal masses, and they will settle the question by working men of the country—slavery. They will re-elect Abraham Lincoln. They will place our country in a position of prosperity and of power unequaled. I have faith in the country, faith in its triumphs, faith in the people of the country; and I know we are to march to battle and to victory. On the 8th day of November, the 8th of November you will be called upon to vote. We shall carry more than twenty of the twenty-five States of the Union. (Applause.) We shall elect Abraham Lincoln by more than three hundred thousand popular majority.

Send no man to the Congress of the United States who will not vote, or his vote with Voorhees and Pendleton, and that class of men whose names are recorded against the prosecution of the war. Send no man to the House of Representatives whose record is with his country, for his country all the time, whose influence is towards putting down this rebellion and the traitors, and giving a home to the brave men who are fighting the battles of the Republic. (Applause.

The Rev. Dr. Prestley, was then called upon and made a brief and eloquent address in support of the Union cause, urging upon the lovers of their country to rally to the polls next Tuesday and there perform the sacred duties of American freemen.

The meeting then adjourned.

Great Meeting at Washington, Pa.

Union Men of Washington County in Convention—Speaking from Three Stands—Mass Meeting at the Court House—Great Enthusiasm.

Gallantry of Our New Troops.

Special to Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, October 4.

The *Herald's* 10th corps special of the 1st, says: Notwithstanding the severe storm of rain that has prevailed since last night, we have been busy strengthening our positions and more securely posting our forces that if it be deemed expedient to remain where we are we can safely defy what remains of the rebel army. Most of the prisoners that we have captured on this line have been of the lowest kind of men, just forced into the ranks on the emergency. They represent nearly every industrial pursuit, and their presence in the rebel army is a strong commentary as well on the desperate straits of the rebellion as on the panic prevailing in Richmond. They tell us when our advance became known every man capable of bearing arms was put into the field. Stores, shops and offices were summarily closed up. All the employees of the rebel government were excused from duty and furnished with muskets, and sent into the works defending the city. The navy yard was deserted in less than an hour's notice. At 11 a. m. the men were ordered to carry their arms and get into the ranks, and return within an hour prepared to march to the field. Railroad trains were stopped, and the only one mail train on each road, and the employees swept into the ranks of the army. We have gained much valuable information from them.

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The citizens of Staunton, who have come within our lines report that *Early and only four guns when he retreated from that place.* We have captured in all from him twenty-nine or thirty guns, and if Sheridan's cavalry had the facility they, must be a breach of truth. Some I have conversed with think Early's whole command would desert him if the chance offered. We have now in our hands about two hundred of his wounded, which he left in his exodus, showing that Sheridan has pressed him to the last extremity in his flight and rapid retreat. There was a report here to-day that reinforcements had been sent to Early which consists of five cavalry and two infantry regiments. We captured a rebel mail carrier who in yesterday guarded by the 2d Massachusetts cavalry, dismounted. These prisoners will be sent to Johnson's Island, Sandusky harbor, Ohio, and will be there in a few days.

The Union men of Washington County held a mass Convention on Tuesday, on the Fair Grounds, immediately adjoining the borough of Washington, which was one of the largest and most enthusiastic assemblages ever convened in that locality. At an early hour in the morning, the surrounding Townships commenced sending in their delegations of men, women, and children, by every mode of conveyance. In fact, all the avenues leading to the borough were filled with jubilant Union people, streaming into town to participate in the proceedings of the mass Convention.

The procession was the attractive feature of the day's programme, and the long line of delegations in wagons, on horses and on foot, unmistakeably manifested that the masses of Washington county are all right in the present political contest. The meeting was a decided success, and it is confidently believed that the Union ticket in the approaching elections will have a majority of from three hundred to five hundred.

The Convention was called to order about one o'clock, at which time the Fair Ground was filled. Speaking was had from three stands, by Hon. T. J. Bigham, of Allegheny; Hon. W. Y. Lawrence, of Monongahela City; Rev. Mr. Bane, of Canonsburg, and others. The great disappointment was manifested at the non-arrival of Rev. Dr. Breckinridge, who had started from Cincinnati in time to be present at the meeting, but was recalled to Kentucky on urgent business. He, however, wrote a letter to the Convention, full of patriotic thoughts, which was read. The letter was cheered to the echo, and the sentiments were heartily and unequivocally endorsed.

A grand mass meeting was held in the evening at the Court House, at which speeches were made by several distinguished speakers. The utmost enthusiasm prevailed in Washington throughout the day and evening.

The West Virginia Oil Wells.

The oil fever in West Virginia continues unabated—particularly in Wood and Pleasants Counties, between Branch creek and Bull creek. The former creek, says the Wheeling *Intelligencer*, empties into the Ohio about thirteen miles above Marietta. It is a promising, but yet undeveloped oil region, not more than four wells having been actually bored on its banks. One of these the property of Mr. Archibald, gives fine promise of success. It is about four hundred feet deep, and is on the point of being tubed. The "French Creek Company," formed in New York, to operate on the lands leased by Mr. Tindall, are about to bore eight wells on this farm, on Bull creek. Bull creek empties into the Ohio about ten miles above Marietta, is also but little worked upon its borders for oil. The lands are now entirely held by Eastern capitalists, and preparations are being made for a vigorous prosecution of work. Upon this creek is a remarkable flow of Lubricating Oil, equaling that of any other stream in this region. On this creek is a well 580 feet deep, owned by Jackson & Pedro, which throws a heavy stream of gas and spirits of turpentine. The man, who, on the Fourth of July, 1863, shouted treason in the Academy of Music of New York city, while our brave and gallant soldiers were driving the hordes of the Rebellion back from the bloody field of Gettysburg, that blow which broke the back of the rebellion; the man who a few days afterwards stood in the midst of men whose hands were red with the blood of their unoffending victims, and whose garments were seared with the fires of arson, and called them his "friends." Who was the master spirit of that Convention? The man who was received as if he was a hero just returned from a hundred battles,—the martyr, Vallandigham, whom about a hundred thousand of the people of his own State repudiated, whom over forty thousand gallant soldiers of the Army of the Union branded as a traitor. Powell, of Kentucky, was there, whose treasonable utterances in the Senate, provoked Garrett Davis, of his own State, to offer a resolution for his expulsion. Wickliffe, of Kentucky, was there, and George H. Pendleton was there who never voted for his country since the commencement of the struggle. Of such were the elements of the Chicago Convention. Mr. Wilson then reviewed comprehensively the work which had been done by the present Administration; how it had swept the territory of the rebels, even to sweeping out the yellow fever from their cities. It had created a home public sentiment in Delaware who had sent a representative to defend the institutions of Freedom; it had made Maryland loyal, and induced her to frame a free constitution; it had cleaned the rebellion from Western Virginia and given us another Free State to shine in the galaxy of States; it had preserved nearly the whole of Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, and the Mississippi from its source to the Gulf of Mexico, with much of the seaboard from the Gulf to Chesapeake Bay. These Chicago peace men knew all this. They saw that we had the Rebellion by the throat, and were trying to pull us off. They were not the men to speak for the American people. The day had gone past for this class of Democrats to speak for Americans. Fernando Wood had said that McClellan's letter had been written by consent, and given to the world upon high considerations of state. It was not intent for a moment, but was well fabled. They nor their platform, nor their nominee's letter, nor all of their subterfuges united, could chant Benj. F. Butler, or Wade Hampton, or General Meade, or General Dix, who said "if any man attempts to pull down that flag shoot him on the spot," or Gen. John Cochrane, or General Daniel E. Sickles, or General Hiram A. Logan, or fighting Joe Hooker, or General Grant. (Applause.) As for the qualifications of Abraham Lincoln for the high office which he now fills, it has been tried during the most eventful years of the history of this great Republic, he could speak for his high ability and masterly statesmanship. He had been charged with being too slow. He had thought that himself, at times, but one thing was certain, when Mr. Lincoln put down his foot he never budged. It was again—he had never taken the back track. He had sat with him many a night in the dark hours of the contest, at the War Office, waiting for the dispatches from the army and had conversed with him on passing events, and he could assure them that no more faithful and patriotic man breathed the vital air of America. As far as intellectual power was concerned, McClellan and Pendleton were not to be compared with him. He shone out as much brighter than the sun, as the light of the sun is brighter than the moon.

I tell you, gentlemen, that the people of the country are the true heroes. We have had untold millions of our country men will stand by Abraham Lincoln and the old flag. They will crush out this rebellion, they will unite the loyal masses, and they will settle the question by working men of the country—slavery. They will re-elect Abraham Lincoln. They will place our country in a position of prosperity and of power unequaled. I have faith in the country, faith in its triumphs, faith in the people of the country; and I know we are to march to battle and to victory. On the 8th day of November, the 8th of November you will be called upon to vote. We shall carry more than twenty of the twenty-five States of the Union. (Applause.) We shall elect Abraham Lincoln by more than three hundred thousand popular majority.

Send no man to the Congress of the United States who will not vote, or his vote with Voorhees and Pendleton, and that class of men whose names are recorded against the prosecution of the war. Send no man to the House of Representatives whose record is with his country, for his country all the time, whose influence is towards putting down this rebellion and the traitors, and giving a home to the brave men who are fighting the battles of the Republic. (Applause.

The Rev. Dr. Prestley, was then called upon and made a brief and eloquent address in support of the Union cause, urging upon the lovers of their country to rally to the polls next Tuesday and there perform the sacred duties of American freemen.

The meeting then adjourned.

Two Assaults on Gen. Ayers Repulsed.

Special to Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, October 4.

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The Soldier's Vote.

How It May be Taken in the Field.

Important Army Order.

Special Dispatch to Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.

The following general order has just been issued from the Adjutant's-General's office, in relation to the soldiers' vote:

The privilege of voting for Presidential electors, among soldiers in the field, who, by the laws of their respective States, are entitled to vote at the approaching elections.

The following rules and regulations are prescribed:

First—One agent for each army corps may be designated by the State Executive, or by the State

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Parviance's Photograph Rooms, corner of Fifth and Market streets, second and third stories, over Richardson's jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photographs of every style, plain or colored, from the popular carte de visite to cabinet and life-size. Mr. Parviance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1864.

National Union Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT:
ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:
ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee.

FOR CONGRESS—XXII DISTRICT:
JAMES K. MOORHEAD.

FOR CONGRESS—XXIII DISTRICT.
THOMAS WILLIAMS.

Union County Nominations.

State Senate—THOMAS J. BIGHAM.
Representatives—JOHN P. GLASS, ROBERT A. COLVILLE, ALFRED SLACK, SAMUEL CHADWICK, GEORGE Y. MCKEE, HANS B. HERRON.
Prothonotary—JACOB H. WALTER.
County Commissioner—ARCHIBALD PILLOW.
Coroner—WILLIAM CLAWSON.
Director of Poor—ROBERT H. DAVIS.

What Will Lee Do?

The Union people of the country have cause for thankfulness in the present favorable condition of our military affairs. Within the past three weeks the battles everywhere on the "sacred soil" of Virginia have added new glory to our arms, and present movements give token of the achievement in due time of most important and decisive results. The Rebel loss in the Valley, under EARLY, and in the movements about Petersburg during the past fortnight, will foot up between forty and fifty guns, and fully twenty thousand men in killed, wounded and prisoners, besides vast amounts of stores. Our losses in the same period have been comparatively nothing. The effect of these disasters to the Rebel cause has been the complete dejection of the non-combatants in the South, and all who can are speedily forsaking the piratical craft of DAVIS and crew.

A survey of the military position in Virginia shows that EARLY, with the remnant of his overthrown and dispirited army has gone to Charlottesville, and thus places the Blue Ridge between him and SHERIDAN—giving him a position connected with both Richmond and Lynchburg by railroad. Should EARLY venture to leave Charlottesville, however, to go to either of those cities, he exposes the Gordonsville railroad to destruction by SHERIDAN, who could make Gordonsville his headquarters, as he would be nearer to Washington, a securer base than he is now, by means of the Orange and Alexandria road, at present being put in runnin order.

It is confidentially stated that LEE, whose present force is about forty-nine thousand, has been compelled by GRANT'S masterly strategy to call to his aid General Hoop's twenty-five or thirty thousand veterans—all that remained with him after marching out of Atlanta, and the withdrawal of the Georgia militia. This reinforcement might enable the rebels to drive SHERIDAN out of the Valley were he not reinforced, which he assuredly would be; or, it is suggested that it might induce LEE to attempt another invasion of Pennsylvania in order to influence the November election for MCCLELLAN. Whatever may be the movements of the rebel leaders, they will prove to be only the throes of the speedy and final dissolution of the rebellion.

Close Up!

The week that remains before the October election should be employed in closing up the lines. The battle will not fight itself, nor will meetings, great or small, do the whole business. We feel persuaded that a vast majority of the people are for the Union cause. The number that will vote with us next week depends, measurably, on the efforts made to secure their attendance at the polls. The day may be rainy and disagreeable—a fact that may cause thousands to stay at home, thinking, as some of them no doubt will, that the October election is but a minor matter, but fully determined to do their duty in November. Precisely this should be provided against. A full vote in October will settle the question, not only in Pennsylvania but in other States. A full vote is the order for the remaining six days. The time is short, but it is long enough, if properly employed. We believe that Union voters are not going to be deterred from voting in November, still there may be those who will stay at home, if circumstances do not favor their coming out, on Tuesday next. That the number may prove small, let the right measures be chosen. Close up the lines!

The Next Congress.

If we want to see the next Congress a grand rampart for the Union we must help to elect it. If we desire to elect it we must work energetically. Do not suppose that because the Copperheads have an unrighteous and suicidal cause, they are not at work. They are, owing to the very desperation of their case, hard at work at every point where there is the remotest chance for earning a vote. Follow them then, till the day of election—next Tuesday and see that our forces are well kept up. Let there be no flagging. The road to victory is through the battle-field. Let our valor be expended where the battle is going on, and not in mere fireside speeches. Be practical if you would have a practical Congress.

A BIG GUN Union victory in Pennsylvania in October will dispel all doubts of the result in November. The first will be a grand reconnoissance in force. Let us carry the enemy's rifle pits and first line of works then, and the great November battle will be easily won. The effect will be felt not in this State only. The whole North will be electrified; for as goes the Key Stone State, so will go the Union. This will be as true this time as it ever has been. Pennsylvania ought and we believe will make a gain of Union members of Congress. On the next Congress will devolve the gravest questions in the history of the nation. Among them will be the proposition to abolish slavery through the assent of the constitutionally required number of States. The present Congress has refused to pass the preliminary resolution. It will be the work of the next Congress—the high duty imposed by the advanced sentiment of the nation crystallized in the fiery furnace of rebellion. Let no voter who wishes to see a thorough Union Congress chosen, fail to do his duty on Tuesday next.

THE Chicago Platform asserts that the war has proved a "failure." The opinion of JEFF. DAVIS just at present on that point would be testimony decidedly more valuable. If the Union war has failed, pray tell us what is the Rebel prospect?

GETTING SHAKY.—They have heard from SHERIDAN in England. The effect was an immediate decline in the Rebel loan of nine per cent. It is as good as MCCLELLAN stock here.

Where are They?

Gen. JOHN A. LOGAN is announced to take the stump in Illinois for LINCOLN and JOHNSON. The General is a life-long Democrat, but he is not the man to fight one way and speak and vote another. Fresh from the fields of SHERMAN'S great victories; just emerged from struggles in which he was a conspicuous actor, and known to the nation as a true Democrat, he will speak as by authority. There is a force and power in the words and position of such a man. He is no partizan; no motives of the politician influence him—nothing but the loftiest sentiments of patriotism and a profound sense of duty.

But, where are the heroes that speak for MCCLELLAN? Where do you find even Democrats of the strictest sect coming from the battle-field to speak for him? Who stand up before the country asking the people to support the Chicago platform? The veteran soldier—the scarred hero of many battles? No! The cowardly traitorious White Feather men—the white-livered peace and surrender crew, are foremost for the Chicago platform. If the soldiers of the land are for MCCLELLAN, why does not some one of them, in good standing in the service, give testimony in his favor?

The Present Duty.

One week from to-day we shall be called upon to announce the result of the election in this State. What shall that announcement be? Can there be any doubt about it? Is there the slightest probability of this State declaring itself for disunion? If there is, then look out the doubtful localities, let every man who is a voter be asked this question—"Are you in favor of a dishonorable peace, or in favor of war for an honorable peace?" The issue is reduced to that question, and involves the recognition of the "Southern Confederacy," the payment of the Rebel debt, the establishment of Human Slavery, the consequent degradation and depreciation of labor, and the utmost contempt for Justice, Truth, and Righteousness. Are the people of Pennsylvania prepared to assume the responsibility of such a state of things?

Next Tuesday.

Next Tuesday the people of Pennsylvania will be called upon to declare their preference for a Free or Despotic Government—for the Honor or Dishonor of the American Nation. The eyes of the whole country will be directed to this State to see whither we go. To work then, every one of us who desire to see the cause of the Union prosper in our hands. Let no zeal be misspent. Do nothing that is not eminently practical. Let us work so as to have every man who is for the Union, out at the polls. Do not forget that as every Union ballot helps to wind the great anaconda around the Rebellion, it is our business to get them in. Let the business of the interval between now and next Tuesday be WORK! *work!* work!

Do you Want Cheap Prices?

The experience of the past month has taught the country a lesson. It is that Union victories, military and political, have cheapened prices, and that there is no way so speedy or certain to bring the country back to a solid basis as by standing by President LINCOLN and Lieutenant General GRANT. The slightest Union reverse sends up prices and destroys confidence. The certain prospect that Mr. LINCOLN will be re-elected, in connection with the labors of GRANT, has given a most hopeful turn to affairs. Stability and prosperity will flow from the re-election of Mr. Lincoln. Disaster, the general destruction of confidence, and high prices, will inevitably be the consequence of his defeat. Is there a man so blind that he cannot see this?

Colenso in a Crisis.

Dr. Colenso, Bishop of Natal, has been undergoing a severe test of his faith at the Church of Claybrook, in Leicestershire, England. Recently he was announced to preach a sermon for the village schools. The Bishop of Peterborough, in whose Diocese the Church is located, took the regular steps prescribed by the rules of the Church of England, forbidding the Vicar, Rev. R. H. Johnson to allow a sermon to be preached by Dr. Colenso. The agent of the Bishop presented himself at the Vicarage for the purpose of serving the inhibition upon Dr. Colenso, but the latter gentleman declined seeing the agent on the grounds that he was not acquainted with him. The day for service came (Sabbath), and the agent waited about the vicarage to see Dr. Colenso. As the clerical party issued from the house he aimed at delivering his document, but the friends who were in Dr. C.'s company prevented him getting within reaching distance. He waited till they got into church, and while Dr. C. was kneeling at the altar in private devotion, previous to the beginning of the service, he stepped inside the chancel, and when the Dr. stood up he offered him the document. The Dr. paid no attention to him, but the agent threw the inhibition at his hands and it fell on the floor at the Dr.'s feet, where it lay till the conclusion of the service, when it was picked up by a layman.

The Vicar announced that Dr. Colenso having been inhibited from preaching, or rather he having been inhibited from allowing time to preach, the Dr. would deliver a lecture to the people in the school room in the evening on the "Missionary work." In the evening the crowd was so great that the school room could not contain them, and Dr. Colenso had to deliver his lecture in the open air. He impressed upon his audience the importance of conveying the message of the love of God to the millions who are ignorant of it. He then gave some interesting particulars of the mission work in his own diocese, a district, he said, "which the Queen has placed under my charge as Bishop, with regard to the affairs of the Church of England." He read extracts from letters he had received from native converts, while he had been in England, as evidence of the solid work that had been done in the diocese in preparing these natives for future usefulness among their fellows. Pending the exercises in the church, the Rev. Lewis Wood, the Curate of the Parish, made an appeal to the people in behalf of Dr. Colenso, pronouncing him a godly man, persecuted as had been Wickliffe, who had first put an English Bible into the hands of his fellow-countrymen. He said Colenso was still further advancing the work of the Reformation by enabling English laymen to read that Bible for themselves, when opened, thoughtfully and intelligently, as God who gave His book would have them read it, and not with the blind, unreasoning credulity of a priest-ridden people.

It appears to us that this may be the point a which a reaction, largely in favor of Bishop Colenso, will set in. His case is here presented in the light of persecution, and he is boldly confronted by a Bishop who must receive at least as much credit for obedience to duty and conscientious conviction as Colenso himself. Whatever course the movement may take, we make free to say that we cannot clearly see how the English laymen, or laymen anywhere can read the Bible any more in diligently now after Dr. Colenso's great efforts as a reformer, than they could before, unless they should provide themselves with copies of the Doctor's volumes. Indeed, if the Dr.'s views are to be taken for granted as truthful, whether orthodox or not, we do not understand what use laymen can have for an open or a shut bible, as he has done his best to upset the doctrine of the Plenary Inspiration of the Scriptures. This is certainly not the bible of the Church of England, any more than Dr. Colenso is a Bishop in that Church after departing from her faith. We think that if Dr. Colenso insists upon preaching his antiquated heterodoxy, and being a reformer in that sense, he should have the manliness of a reformer, and like the leaders of the Great Reformation, renounce his connection with a Church, the standards of which his conscience tells him are wrong. Common honesty would mark out such a course.

Short but Effective Speech.

Mr. Pendleton is somewhat distinguished for his brief and effective speeches; but the following is believed to be without a parallel:

January 9, 1863, Mr. D—n said: I ask the unanimous consent of the House for leave to introduce a bill to facilitate the transportation of troops, stores, and the mails of the United States on the line of Washington, Point of Rocks, and the city of Pittsburgh.

Mr. Pendleton—I object.

Objection being made, the bill had to lie over.

Political.

The 6th corps—the boys who are winning the victories in the Shenandoah Valley—recently voted for President, and the footing was—Lincoln 13,000, McClellan 2,000. What campaign documents they are sending us from the field.

You will always find a majority for McClellan in the guard house—never in a hospital.

The rebellion has come to its "last ditch." Its backbone is broken, and "its eyes is sot." Meantime the spavined Copperhead animal is harnessed along side! says the Rochester *Democrat*.

In his recent speech at Faneuil Hall, in Boston, the Hon. Charles Sumner said: "It is a strange infatuation which imagines that the rebellion can be closed without the entire abolition of Slavery. The rebellion began with Slavery, and it will end with Slavery. As it began in no other way, so it can end in no other way. Born with Slavery it must die with Slavery. Therefore do I insist that Slavery shall not be spared; for in sparing Slavery you spare the rebellion itself."

Col. R. Stockett Matthews, of Maryland, in a speech made in Boston last week, said: "I tell you we have adopted as our motto—*E Pluribus Unum* (one among many). And I will tell you another thing: you may set this down as a fact that although it does not appear upon the escutcheon of the Republic, virtute to our eyes, yet angel hands, commissioned from the high arches of the better world, have written it there. Not, mark you, plainly to the light before our fainting vision, but there, written on our shield, is that better, dearer, sublimer motto, '*Excelsior* for the whole land, backward for none!'"

Not far from the village of Homer, Calhoun county, Michigan, lives the venerable Mr. Sabine, a retired Methodist clergyman, upon whom the infirmities of age have brought that sort of deafness—the elder being in the habit always of clapping his hand to his ear when he wishes to aid his hearing. Mr. S., the elder's townsman, a ranting Copperhead, whose piety is jealous lest religion should be mixed with the profane ethics of universal liberty, and other similar questions growing out of the war for the saving the Union, about the stanch old patriot awhile ago, berating him with the charge of "mixing politics with religion. The Elder retorted that it was only the politics of the Union party that ministers "mixed" with religion. "What! what! what! what's that?" ejaculated Copperhead S. Clapping his hand to his ear. "Young man," said the unbelieving Elder, whereupon the shout which broke from the surrounding multitude caused S. to stammer down and disappear.

Had not General McClellan better quit drawing his salary as an ornamental Major General? Some Copperhead orator might call him "a Lincoln hireling."

The Hon. James Guthrie, one of the carpenters of the Chicago platform, has appointed himself to speak "before the iron interest" on this State at no late day. We desire to assure this distinguished gentleman, in advance, that our iron interest is decidedly in sympathy with the war and all heavy blows at the rebellion. It is, doubtless, among the finest interest that Mr. Guthrie is wanted—the Wood and Woodward Peace party.—*Phila. Press*

We have heard it rumored that General McClellan was about to write a letter, to be reserved till one day before the election, in which he intended to express surprise "that any Democrat should find fault with his letter accepting the Chicago nomination!" The New York *Daily News* is anxious upon this point.

"The Colossus of Rhodes, though made of brass nearly equal to that of Chicago, fell in attempting to stand astride a much narrower gulf than separates the Chicago platform from Gen. McClellan's letter." This is Daniel S. Dickinson's vigorous illustration of the peculiar position of Gen. McClellan. Yet, as all the world knows, "it was made to Colossus."

Information is wanted as to how it happened that McClellan could not remember whether he was on a gunboat during the battle of Malvern, when he recollected other matters at the same time so distinctly.

Also, as to whether Pendleton is running on the Chicago platform or on that of McClellan.

Also, as to where the Democratic party stands—on McClellan's platform or on that of the Chicago Convention.

Also, as to how the Democrats apply the resolution of the Chicago Convention about military interference in elections to Gen. Grant, to President Lincoln, and yet run McClellan for President, who initiated the policy.

Also, as to whether freedom of the press, as called for in the Chicago Platform, includes the right to publish anti-slavery sentiments in the slave States.

Also, as to who had control of the quartermaster and commissarial departments of the Army of the Potomac before that army was divided into corps.

Also, as to whether anybody made any money by keeping the army from being so divided.

Also, as to whether there ever was a time when McClellan did not grumble against somebody, to excuse his own idleness or short-comings.

Also, as to whether he ever was ready to move without being compelled to do so.

Also, as to how he managed to become so much of a favorite with the rebels and yet be true to the loyal cause.

Also, as to where he stands just now in the present position of affairs.

General Intelligence.

A chemist in Liverpool, who sold strychnine by mistake, and killed a man, was sued by the widow, and compelled to pay her $7,500 damages.

In Portland, Me., volunteering is quite brisk. The city gives, including State bounties, $1,000 for three years' men, $700 for two years, and $100 for one year. The recruits are placed in the army and navy as fast as the proper officers can examine them.

The result of the last battle near Winchester had a humanizing effect on the females of that place. They are now indiscriminate in their attentions to the suffering soldiers.

One hundred thousand dollars worth of sheep were exhibited at the Champlain (Vt.) Fair last week.

The Birmingham Festival was opened with Mendelssohn's "St. Paul," which was given in a most imposing manner. Costa's new oratorio "Naaman," proved a great success, the president of the festival—one Lord Lieafield—demanding twelve encores on the first performances. The greatest applause was awarded to a quartet, "Honor and Glory, Almighty, be Thine," sung by Adelina Patti, Miss Palmer, Sims Reeves and Mr. Weiss.

The Quebec *Mercury* says: "We are informed by a resident of Becancour, that during the violent storm of Saturday night, a platform car on the 'sliding' of the Grand Trunk Railway at that place was set in motion by the force of the wind, and the sliding being on an inclined plane, the car ran on the main track, the switch communicating with the sliding being open. An Express train was about to arrive shortly, and, as our informant alleges, a fearful collision might have occurred, when the truant car being perceived by a little boy to be part of its proper place, he ran at full speed to the station and gave information to the station-master, who put out the red lights as a danger signal, and had the car restored to its right position in time to allow the safe passage of the express train. It was intimated that the company would liberally reward the boy for his presence of mind and energetic conduct."

The New York Historical Society propose to commemorate the 200th anniversary of the "Conquest of the New Netherlands in the autumn of 1674," by a celebration on the 12th of October, when an oration will be delivered by John Romeyn Brodhead, L.L.D., and other proceedings will take place at the Cooper Institute.

The Italian Opera Company who were here a week or two ago, have given a series of concerts in Philadelphia, in which they have been eminently successful.

Building appears to be brisk in Philadelphia. The permits issued for the erection of edifices during September were as follows:

Dwelling-houses, 94, of which 6 were one-story, 63 were two-stories, 25 were three-stories; boiler-house, 1 depot, 4 factories, 1 foundry, 1 office, 2 gilders-house, 5 lumber-press, 4 offices, 1 pottery, 1 schoolhouse, 4 sheds, 6 stores, 1 slaughter-house, 1 shop, 15 stables—making a grand total of buildings of 138. There were also 81 additions and alterations.

The total number of arrests in Philadelphia during September were 3,044.

Personal.

Count Moritz Dietrichstein has lately died in his nineties year. He is a native of Vienna, and has been head of the Austrian imperial theatres and of the Court Opera. He youngest says he was a music pupil of the Abbe Volger, he master of Meyerbeer and Von Weber.

The wife and children of the late gallant General Reno, who was killed at the battle of outh Mountain, have a narrow escape from the violence of General P. A. Crook, in the town of Flatbush, Long Island.

A good-looking lady, dressed in black, appeared among the press representative in the Chicago Convention, as correspondent for a Pennsylvania paper. She wrote nimbly away until she had filled two or three large pages, and after the adjournment hurried off to the telegraph office to send special dispatches.—*Phila. Press.*

This lady was the special correspondent of the dispatch, whose letters and telegraph reports were received with so much favor by our readers.—*Erie Dispatch.*

Wm. W. Story, Esq., has written a long and valuable communication to the London *Daily News*, of September 6th and 7th, on the subject of the "Precedents of American Neutrality." It commences with a notice of Mr. George Bemis's pamphlet on that subject, which it seeks to introduce to the attention of the English public, and which it highly commends as a complete answer to the Attorney General, and then branches off into a general discussion of neu rality and how well the late English precedents on that head compared with American. The communication amounts to a respectably sized pamphlet in itself, and well merits publication in that form on both sides of the Atlantic.

GREATEST CONCERT ON RECORD.—When the Boston Fire Department played on eighty Piano Fortes at one time, at the burning of Hallett & Davis' manufactory.—*Commercial Bulletin.*

The English Railway Murder Case.

From the New York Post, of Monday.

Muller's Own Statement—Where he was the night of the Murder of Briggs—How he obtained the Hat, Watch and Chain—He Admits Exchanging the Chain at the Jeweller's.

The New York correspondent of the London *Star*, who had a conversation with Muller, the alleged murderer of Briggs in the railway carriage near London, while he was in prison at New York, gives the result in his last letter. It gives the story a new phase. As this case is likely to involve the discussion of some nice points in the law of evidence, and has already received a large share of public attention, we give Muller's version of the affair as it appears in the correspondence referred to:

"I remarked to him that I intended to write to England (early August) and would gladly do my best to make public my statement if he might desire regarding his, whereupon upon the night Mr. Briggs was murdered. At first it did not seem to understand me, apparently supposing that I desired his version of the facts for publication here, as he answered that he did not care to have anything said—his course knew all the circumstances. As and signified to a statement. I had seen in some of the London papers to the effect that the German socialists were intending to have me waylaid and endeavoring to gather testimony for my defense, so met to give him the correct idea of my object, and he at once proceeded to say that on the night of Mr. Briggs' murder he left his boarding place shortly after supper, rode to London Bridge, as he was troubled with a lame leg, a cab having driven over his foot a few days previously and bruised it; that he walked across London bridge and took another omnibus to Camberwell New-road. Going into a public house in that locality, he drank a glass of beer and remained there until half past three, when he again took an omnibus to return to London but, on recrossing the bridge and going to the Royal Exchange, which he reached about ten o'clock, he found that the last omnibus had left, and he was obliged to walk home. In consequence of the distance and his foot it was eleven o'clock before he reached London and all the folks had gone to bed. He made his way to his room as soon as possible, and saw none of them until the next morning.

I told Muller, after he completed this statement, that much curiosity was felt to know how he came in possession of the hat and watch which were said to belong to Mr. Briggs. He promptly answered that he purchased his hat at a shop in London a year ago. The watch he stated he found in a pocket of the overcoats on the docks the Monday before he sailed. The vessel left port on Friday, and he narrated the circumstances as follows: The pedlar had a ring and other articles of jewelry upon his fingers, looking at them, he offered him this watch. Muller had but four pounds and three half-crowns in his pocket, enough which he had been saving up to purchase his passage to America, and when the pedlar offered him the watch for it, he replied by offering it for his money. The pedlar refused to accept the sum, but he had taken such a fancy to the watch that he determined to purchase it if he could by the payment of all the money in his possession. Four pounds and half-crowns was finally accepted. When he got the watch in his possession he said he was afraid that it might be worthless, and so went to Mr. Dudin's (the pawnbroker's) to find out. He was told that if this proved to be pure gold the watch also must be as valuable as it seemed to be. Muller said that he then went to a jeweller's in Cornhill, and asked him if the watch was "good." "Yes," Muller answered, "I had you heard Mr. Briggs's murder," I asked, when you bought the watch?" "Yes," he replied, "but I did not think of the watch being his." "How was it you happened to take passage for America just at that time?" "Oh," said he, "I had been intending for some time to come here, to follow my trade, and, had given my landlady notice a fortnight before that I should leave, and, moreover, I told her I was going to America." "Then," I said, "you have just told me that you gave all the money you had for the watch and pocketed old Briggs's gold watch and passage ticket?" "I pawned the watch chain," he answered, "and afterwards sold the ticket." Certainly, I replied, "that could not have been considered a bad day's work for you, to have added a gold watch but to I purchased the one said to belong to Mr. Briggs, which I sold, and which brought me sufficient."

Arraignment of George H. Pendleton Copperhead Candidate for the Vice Presidency.

George H. Pendleton, stand up at the bar of public judgment and answer to a bill found against you for having persistently pursued in the American Congress a course calculated to destroy the Union you was sworn to protect and the Constitution you was sworn to support.

We arraign you upon your public record, carefully compiled from official documents.

1st. That you consented to a division of the country.

2d. That you opposed the raising of armies to suppress the rebellion.

3d. That you opposed the raising of revenues and loans to support our armies, to pay the interest on the public debt, and maintain the public credit.

4th. That you opposed the punishment of armed traitors, and defended their property and other interests.

5th. That you endeavored to shield the armed traitors and spies in the loyal States from the consequences of their crimes, by preventing the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*, which suspension is provided by the Constitution to meet the cases of such criminals.

6th. That you endeavored in all you could to prevent any injury to the institution of slavery, which is the cause of all the evils that have befallen the country, or defeat the efforts of the country during the last three years.

7th. That you have been crying Peace! Peace! when there was no peace, and thereby encouraging the rebels to hold out in the hope of a division of the country.

8th. That you have favored the intervention of the Monarchies of Europe in our domestic troubles by opposing every declaration of Congress against it.

9th. That you have opposed legislation to maintain the constitutional armies of a republican form of government to States whose foreign policy has been controlled and thrown by a powerful and unfriendly organized oligarchy.

10th. That you have in many other ways endeavored to embarrass and hinder the constituted authorities of the country in the defense of the Union and Constitution from the attacks of rebels and traitors.

Shall the Rebel Debt be Assumed?

It is a moral certainty, says the N. Y. *Post*, that if McClellan should be elected President of the nation, and the rebel States should be persuaded by important concessions to return to the Union, the debt of the rebel government to its fullest extent would be assumed by the United States, and added to their own debt. In what manner the people of the South little could be obtained for many years to suppose then, that the dream of a restored nation of the States, accomplished by the arts of diplomacy referred to in the Chicago platform and McClellan's letter should be realized, and that the heavy burden be thrown upon the faithful and patriotic population, which has hitherto freely and cheerfully made the necessary sacrifices to carry on the war; suppose that this population should be forced by the diplomacy of the new administration to encounter every one such a frightful drain upon its resources, as is likely that the people would remain contented in the middle of this sudden imposed burden? Would there be no indignation at this arbitrary injustice, no desire to shake off a load which would crush the life out of the nation, private, both individual and national, to the dust? Would there be no danger that the interest could never be paid? Would there be no call for repudiation—or if not, a neglect of payment amounting to repudiation?

Exports an Imports.

The foreign trade of the port of New York during the past week was again on a favorable basis. The imports were (in specie value) $2,757,226; exports of domestic produce $4,567,594 in currency value, and of specie $1,283,559. The Customs revenue of the port during the week was $883,000. Reducing the imports of foreign goods to their specie value (by deducting gold premium, excessive of insurance, freight, duty and exchange), and the exports of specie to currency, at the rate of 95 for gold, the account of the week's foreign trade of this port alone, stands thus:

Total value of imports $5,376,691
Total value of exports (currency and specie 7,010,444

Balance in favor of the port (with gold at 195) $1,633,853
Balance in favor of the port, with gold at 225, week ending with Sept. 24 742,942
Balance against the port (with gold at 225) week ending Sept. 14 2,647,023
Balance against the port (with gold at 240) week ending Sept. 7 1,815,792
Balance against the port (with gold at an average of 237) on its foreign trade during the three months ending August 31 35,545,347

SLAVERY AND CIVILIZATION.—In James Sterling's "Letters from the Slave States," published in London in 1856, and just issued in pamphletic passage: "Peaceably or violently this incubus of slavery must now be got rid of if America is to continue. American civilization and American slavery can no longer exist together. In the face of the world *they have closed in deadly conflict*, and the one or the other must be destroyed. For my own part, I cannot believe it to be the Divine purpose that a remnant of barbarism should overthrow the civilization of a new world. Slavery must succumb." But there are men here at the North who would hold back the wheels of progress and avert from annihilation the infernal wrong, simply because they hope to renew the old alliance between slaveholders and the Democratic party. Let honest citizens beware how they are beguiled by the fallacious cry of 'Peace' to lend themselves to the intrigues of these old party hacks, who are willing to save slavery so it may help to bolster them one more into power.

From the New York Post, of Monday.

Gold and Its Future.

The underpinning of all the markets is loose. We do not undertake to explain the particular phenomena of the stock and produce markets, nor do we regard as important the daily plunges and fluctuations by which they are attended. These are the usual concomitants of gambling; and reasoning upon them is at last reasoning on human passions, the governing characteristic of which is a contempt for everything reasonable. On the ground of general principles we cannot be so easily led astray. Some time the ship of state staggered—the price of gold advanced. To-day the ship of State is steady, and gold declines. All the details of the extraordinary period of high prices through which we have passed, if we could present them in their each clear light, would not help us beyond this. Gold falls in price, because the country is on her way back to her normal condition of stable nationality. The forces that have disturbed society are defeated, scattered and well nigh exhausted. The public faith, which for a time was in a measure overcome by the violence of revolution, is now recovering itself. The elements of nationality, which foreign intrigue and domestic enemies assisted with traitorous aid, are again strong and dominant. Therefore gold declines, and will continue to do so, *pari passu* with the advance of the government in putting down the rebellion. We cannot think better than in mind the steps of its decline, which we published ten days ago—from 290 to 270; from 270 to 250; from 250 to 230; from 230 to 220; last week from 220 to 195. The remaining steps of the decline are as certain to come as the nation is to stand up united before the world. It may prevail some fingers from getting the profits of time from 190 to 150; from 150 to 130; from 130 to the par of currency! To that point it is destined, as we believe, in post-horse speed. But a few months sooner or later is of little moment. The fact is developing itself that the United States is the strongest power, financially, on the face of the globe. Compared with resources, our debt, at the highest that it might reach with five years of war, would not be more heavily on the nation as does the redeemable paper debt of England on her people at the present moment. It is beginning to dawn on capitalists of Europe that a country that is able to carry on peace and war at the same time, on a scale unexampled in history, without borrowing a dollar from abroad, must have resources far beyond those nations which can hardly build a single ship or construct a pier without the aid of foreign capitalists.

If it is deemed extravagant for us to assert that gold is destined to fall to the par of currency in the face of the enormous volume of the Government indebtedness and bank paper, we point to much greater relative volume of the debt and currency of England, and ask what it is that gives to that currency the value of the limitation over us in the price of gold. The answer is plain—the long maintained prestige of stability in her civil condition, which insures all the time that debts will be paid and enjoyable. All the world knows that the public debt of England is in fact as really repudiated, so far as legislation is concerned, as it ever the bonds of Mississippi. All the world knows that an attempt to place the British debt on a level with the debt of the United States, that is, to tax the resources of industry of the country on a scale that might contemplate its extinction at a period somewhat remote, would revolutionize the country in such a way as to end in the birth of a republic on the ruins of the monarchy. It is precisely because the stains of the debt is that of repudiation, in the American sense, and because repudiation is universally condemned and because it is believed that no attempt will ever be made to alter it; for this, and nothing else, are the people content to live under it and they enjoy so large a share of the world's trade as they do.

What is there, then, extravagant in the supposition that gold must fall until the present premium must be extinguished? It is contended by many that there is no excess of currency above the actual needs of trade, and that the volume of general credit has not been enlarged by it but only changed in form; the national debt and bank notes assuming the place occupied by the promissory note and the book debt. The grand total of credit is said to be less now than it was before the suspension of specie payments. If this is true, much which we do not here discuss, our present financial condition might be more accurately expressed as saying that gold is inflated, then by attributing the price in currency to an excess of paper money.

There is one large element in our market to which we have not yet referred, and which, we think, is simply, *grand*. This was very well exemplified in the quotations of the "gold drop" on Wednesday last. At nine o'clock in the morning word was received that the suspension of specie payments was "no place" was reported. At ten o'clock the quotation was 202; at eleven it was 205; at twelve it was 210; at one o'clock p. m. it was 215, and transactions closed later at 220. Six per cent. in an hour! No supposes that the fluctuations in the value of a thing underwent any alteration in that hour? Most likely the sales were few, because few knew what was being done. What was whispered was that the banks were evacuated. There was no foundation for it, but the alarm was not corrected, and the quotations went up and down as the whim of the brokers or bulls. It feels only that the Rebellion and Richmond fall, and the only banks left are the streets of New York, a few months of the sword, and the inflation of gold collapses like a pricked balloon.

The Prince and Princess of Wales in Denmark.

The correspondent of the London *Star*, writing from Copenhagen in reference to the visit of the English Prince and Princess, describes the visit as a pretty event, pieces of impudence of an ingenuous and having decided to render Denmark the most important war on the Schleswig-Holstein question. In fact, as an idea, I have the visit is looked upon by the Danish people in the following resume of what has recently appeared in the comic papers of Copenhagen:

The Danish people are not witty. There is a very pleasantable sort of humor, nothing about it of the Attic salt, which is the case with the Scandinavian cousins of unjust scamp-gate. McPeter, the Hammer, tobacco, it is much cheaper and more general than in England, Tommy the Bull, and the tobacco are equally against the assembly. There are two (perhaps more) of the Danish comic papers which are especially humorous. The People's Hobgoblin," and *Here and There*. Both abound with woodcuts of the *character* sort, and are fair samples of humor in Denmark. As the point of a joke is more indicative of a man's tone of temperament than the style of his joking, it may be well to say that the Danish humor is not very broad, and is not at the royal visit. The former has published among other illustrations memoranda, one representing a Danish Prince, mounted with a walrus, which would, if not stopped by the international agreement, almost endanger those who ever visited so cold a climate as that of Denmark. The Prince of Wales is represented as "Marching the humanized Robber," played by Wilhelm (the Prince of Wales), and Christian (the Danish Prince) in the house Fines & Co., played by "First Floor," "A Peaceful Neighbor," played by Jutland, "Here Comes the Bull," Herr Dohm. Bull is of course made to look very ridiculous. In the same newspaper are to be found the Danish version of the "Babes in the Wood," "Here Comes the Bull," "Here Comes the Parson," and "Jack and the Beanstalk." Only two persons were represented in the comic journals. "The English Chap," et Herr Dohm," remarks says the Editor: "what do you say to that, eh? I say only," replies the Tailor, "that I remain a Tailor." Then comes a Prince and a Lion, who one day went out wandering in the woods and suddenly encountered two bears. "I'm not afraid," said the Lion to the Prince, "for I have a little business to do behind these bushes, but I will return immediately." "I will remain with you and help you," said the Prince, "for I am not afraid." "You will be very good," said the Lion, "if you will help me a little." "Here Sorensen" and "Jack and the Tailor," "*Here Sorensen*" and "Jack and the Tailor," "*Here Sorensen*" and "Jack and the Tailor," "*Here Sorensen*

COURTESY.

AN ATHENIAN STORY.

In Athens, ere its sun of fame had set,
Midst pomp and show the gazing crowds were met,
Intent forever upon something new,
The nimble wonders of the stage to view.

So where the wide-extended circus spreads
In gathered ranks its sea of living heads,
Ranged in close order, rising row on row,
The void seems claims the space below.

The seats were filled; but ere the show began,
A stranger entered—'twas an aged man;
A while he sought a place with aspect mild;
The polished young & humanis sat and smiled.
Even his confusion with a sidelong glance,
Even his confusion with a sidelong glance,
But kept their seats, nor rose on his advance.

O, for a burning blush of deeper hue
To mark the shame of that self-glorious crew
How poor the produce of fair learning's tree,
That bears no fruits of sweet humility!
The growth of arts and sciences, how vain,
In manners that feel not for another's pain!

Not so the Spartan youth, whose simple school
Instilled the plain but salutary rule
Of kindness, and whose honest souls preferred
Truth to display—performance to a word.

These Spartan youths had their appointed place,
Apart from Athens' distinguished race,
And rose with one accord, intent to prove
To honored age their duty and their love;
Nor did a Spartan youth his seat resume
Till the old man found due and fitting room.

Then came the sentence of reproof and praise,
Stamped with the sternness of the ancient days;
For, standing full amid the assembled crowd,
The venerable stranger raised aloud:
"The Athenians learn their duty well, but lo!
The Spartans practice what the Athenians know."

T. B. MACAULAY.

The words were good, and in a virtuous cause
They justly earned a nation's glad applause;
But we have surer words of precept given
In God's own book, the words that came from heaven—
"Be kind, be courteous, be all honor shown,"
"Seek others' welfare rather than thine own."

T. B. MACAULAY.

A Deliberate Valpecide.

As the gamekeeper of a gentleman living not ten miles from Preston was going his rounds in the wood early one morning last week, he espied a very large dog fox fastened by the neck between two trees growing close together. Although apparently exhausted by his attempts to release himself, the cunning of the animal appeared to have saved its life; for, on the keeper approaching, Reynard did not pull in his head, or try to escape by that means, as it was an experiment he had doubtless tried before until nearly suffocated. He simply showed his teeth. But the keeper was as cunning as the fox, and, by the help of a fishing net he had in his pocket, he secured his legs and head. Thus captured, his head was easily lifted from between the saplings. Beyond a slight bruise on the side of his neck, the fox had not been injured, although he must have been captured for hours, as he appeared famished. At the time he was put in a kennel near the stables, with a chain round his neck. On the second morning after his capture, as the keeper was taking him his usual meal, he discovered another fox of equal size, lying by the side of the prisoner, and the strange animal, on seeing him darted away. The keeper believed this to be a bitch fox, which would in a night or two venture into the kennel again. The following evening he missed two Cochin China pullets and a bantam cock, but the she fox was not in the kennel. On looking inside he discovered the cunning occupant was fastened by a chain. It became evident now that the she fox was the thief, and had robbed the henroost, and that the prisoner in the kennel had received, at any rate a portion of the property, well knowing it to have been stolen. A trap was set, and a night or two afterwards the bitch fox was caught in a net, and then the pair were taken by the keeper, and in the presence of himself and several other gentlemen were suspended by a cord from an apple tree, as a terror to others of the tribe.—*Preston Herald.*

Peace.

Here is something from the Richmond *Enquirer* of the 15th inst., which the Sachems who are to meet in Chicago next week may put in their pipe of peace and smoke it:

"Save on our own terms we can accept no peace whatever, and must fight till doomsday rather than yield an iota of them, and our terms are:

"Recognition by the enemy of the independence of the Confederate States.

"Withdrawal of the Yankee forces from every foot of Confederate ground, including Kentucky and Missouri.

"Withdrawal of the Yankee soldiers from Maryland until that State shall decide by a free vote whether she shall remain in the old Union or ask admission into the Confederacy.

"Consent on the part of the Federal Government to give up to the Confederacy its proportion of the navy as it stood at the time of secession, or to pay for the same.

"Yielding up of all pretensions on the part of the Federal Government to that portion of the old Territories which lie west of the Confederate States.

"An equitable settlement on the basis of our absolute independence and equal rights of all accounts of the public debt and public lands, and the advantages accruing from foreign trade."

Jefferson Davis on Reunion.

We commend to the careful perusal of our Democratic friends the following extracts from the speech of Jeff. Davis, before the Legislature of Mississippi, on the 26th of December, 1862:

"Our enemies are a traditionless, homeless race. From the days of Cromwell to the present day they have been the disturbers of the peace of the world. Gathered together by Cromwell from the beggars and the dregs of the north of Ireland and of England, they commenced by disturbing the peace of their own country. They disturbed that of Holland, to which they fled, and they disturbed England on their return. After what has happened the last two years, my only wonder is that we consented to live for so long a time in association with such miscreants. Were it ever proposed to enter again into a Union with such a people I could no more consent to do it than to trust myself in a den of thieves."

The rebel raiders, during their recent visit to Weston, robbed a well known Union man of everything he had on his premises, and then actually stripped him stark naked in the streets and carried off his clothing. They stole cattle, horses, and all sorts of stock, dry goods, boots, shoes, notions, and every living thing they could lay their hands on both in Jane Lew and Weston, and must have carried off an immense amount of plunder.

OIL COMPANIES.

KANAWHA OIL CO.,

OF PITTSBURGH.

A meeting of the stockholders of this Company will take place in safe room of Lafayette Hall, on THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 13th, at 7½ o'clock. Every person interested should be punctually present, as business of the greatest importance and interest will be brought before the meeting.

JAS. L. GRAHAM, President.
JOHN MONTGOMERY, Secretary. oct9t

PITTSBURGH AND

GREAT WESTERN OIL COMPANY.

Subscribers to the capital stock of the above named Company, are requested to call and make payment for the same, on or before October 1st, to the undersigned, at the office of R. E. Sellers & Co., 60 Wood and 59 Second streets.

E. S. WARD,
sept8-6t Secretary and Treasurer.

PITTSBURGH AND WEST VIRGINIA OIL COMPANY.—Books for subscription to the capital stock of the Pittsburgh and West Virginia Oil Company are now open at the office of Hugh McKelvy, corner of Hand street and Duquesne way.

The lands of this company are located in West Virginia and consist of about seven hundred acres, of which amount two hundred and fifty acres are well adapted for boring purposes. The location of this land is said to be among the best if not superior of any in Virginia, and is within a short distance of the noted Horse Neck Wells, of which there are four or five in successful operation. The company appropriates twenty-five thousand dollars of the capital stock for the purpose of developing said land. One well is now boring, and several others will be put down as soon as possible.

Jacob Painter, President; E. S. Ward, Secretary. Samuel M. Kier, Treasurer.

Directors—Hugh McKelvy, Thomas Little, Jr., Jake Hill, Jas. Patton, Jr., Jas. Gill, John Burgess, James Wilkins. sept17

GERMANIA OIL COMPANY

OF PITTSBURGH.

President: H. P. MUELLER, 136 Fourth-st.
Sec'y and Treas: R. HONEGGER, 351 Liberty-st.

Directors:
H. P. MUELLER, Pittsburgh.
ADAM REINEMAN, do.
C. SCHWEITZER, Canton, O. se9-tf

SALE OF FORFEITED STOCK.

The Stock in the MEADOW MINING COMPANY, represented by the following certificates, having been forfeited for non-payment of assessment of eighty cents per share, due July 1st, 1856, will be sold at Public Auction, at the office of the Treasurer, at 10 o'clock, a. m., on MONDAY, October 24th, 1864, unless sooner redeemed by the payment of the assessment, interest and charges amounting to 1 25-100 per share.

Certificate No. 161 for 20 shares; Nos. 22, 178 for 25 shares each; Nos. 47, 49 and 168 for 100 shares each; Nos. 169, 172 for 50 shares each—in all 470 shares.

By order of the Board of Directors.

JAMES M. COOPER, Treasurer.
Pittsburgh, Sept. 21, 1864. se24-11d

FOR SALE.

1 Agitator, capable of holding 1,100 gallons,
1 Receiver, wrought iron, 7 ft. diameter, 6 ft. long,
1 still, 7 ft. diameter 22 ft. long, wrought iron, 5-16th thick,
4 stills, 64x87, cast iron,
2 Blanching Pans, 9 ft. by 10 ft., 18 in. deep.
The above all in good order. For price and further information address WM. WARD & Co.,
se22-1-w Niles, Trumbull County, Ohio.

FOR SALE.

A retiring partner's INTEREST in a well established

FOUNDRY BUSINESS.

Address Box No. 1,351 Pittsburgh Post-Office.
se13-6w

FOR SALE.

TWO ANVIL BLOCKS,

which we will sell cheap—one weighing about 6 tons, also one weighing about 2½ tons. Address

COLEMAN, WESTERMAN & CO.,
se12-tf Sharpsburg, Mercer county, Pa.

400 PIGS GALENA SOFT LEAD.

In store and for sale by
ALEXANDER GORDON,
se23 No. 121 Second street.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.

QUINCY A. SCOTT, Dentist,

278 PENN STREET.

Why do you give from $18 to $25 for a full set of Teeth, on Vulcanite, when you can get a better article for from $12 to $15. By a division of labor, each man devoting himself to a particular branch of an art, perfection is assured. It is thus I am enabled to supply an article, unequalled for beauty and excellence. Call and see specimens, and you will be convinced.

A full set on Vulcanite, Plain Teeth, $8 and up.

A full set on Vulcanite, with beautiful Gums and the plate highly polished, for $12 to $15; not $18, $20 and $25 as we have known to be charged in the city, under the pretence that it was a superior article. See, compare and decide. I guarantee the very best at $12 to $15 for a full set, $25 to $30 for a double entire set.

Sets on Gold and Silver at proportionate rates.

Dr. J. SCOTT has charge of the operative Department, where TEETH are EXTRACTED daily, without pain, by a perfectly safe and pleasant process, without the use of chloroform. au30

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.

FIFTH STREET, NEAR WOOD.
LESSEE AND MANAGER.....WM. HENDERSON.

GREAT SUCCESS! GREAT SUCCESS!

Of the Young American Tragedian,

EDWIN ADAMS,

Who is received nightly by the largest audiences that ever visited the Pittsburgh Theatre.

THIS EVENING, will be presented Shakespeare's thrilling Tragedy, entitled

Macbeth, King of Scotland.

Macbeth.....Edwin Adams,
Macduff.....M'Kee Rankin,
Lady Macbeth.....Annie Eberle,

In rehearsal, KING OF TAE CANNIBALS, and the HERETIC.

FRED. AIMS' MELODEON,

Liberty street.

OPEN EVERY NIGHT.

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WITH FIFTY FIRST CLASS ARTISTS,

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Grand Ballet Troupe of 20 Young Ladies.

Change of Performance

Every Night at the Melodeon.

MELODEON.

se13

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160 Pennsylvania avenue.

Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to leaving their orders at the "Monumental" office, 1 door below the three principal corners in the city and save the exclusive use of the same. leoslly

PIANOS.

HOFFMANN, HOENE & CO.,

NO. 53 FIFTH STREET,

SOLE AGENTS FOR

Decker's Pianos.

BEST PIANOS IN AMERICA.

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WAMELINK & BARR,

No. 12 Bissell's Block, St. Clair street,

Sole Agents for the celebrated Bradbury, Schomacker & Co.'s Gold and Silver Prize Medal

PIANOS

Cheaper and will stand in tune longer than any other PIANOS made. Also, Smith's Harmoniums and Melodeons and Musical Goods generally at the lowest Eastern cash prices. Parties in the city before buying elsewhere. Repairing of Sewing Machines of every kind promptly attended to. se5-1y

CLOTHING.

BRANCH OF A. N. YORK HOUSE.

D. KAISER & SON,

DEALERS IN

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Tailor's Trimmings, and

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

No. 166 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh.

Have just received a large stock of FALL and WINTER GOODS, consisting of fine Beavers, heavy Cassio ores, Velvet and Woolen Vestings, &c., &c.

Also, Gloucester Fashion Report.

Merchant Tailors are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock. au30-2m

BISSELL'S BLOCK

WM. H. McGEE,

No. 10 St. Clair Street,

WOULD CALL THE ATTENTION OF Buyers to his stock of Goods. It has been selected with great care, and contains all the Newest Styles of Goods to be found at first-class houses. Gents wishing a Suit of Clothes made to order will please call and examine our goods and prices. Also a full and complete stock of Furnishing Goods.

W. H. McGEE, Merchant Tailor,
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SEWING MACHINES.

WHEELER & WILSON'S

Sewing Machines.

WM. SUMNER & Co.,

se20 Agents, No. 27 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY gives notice that subscriptions will be received for Coupon Treasury Notes, payable three years from Aug. 15th, 1864, with semi-annual interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent per annum,—principal and interest both to be paid in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder at maturity, into six per cent. gold bearing bonds, payable not less than five nor more than twenty years from their date, as the Government may elect. They will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, and all subscriptions must be for fifty dollars or some multiply of fifty dollars.

The notes will be transmitted to the owners free of transportation charges as soon after the receipt of the original Certificates of Deposit as they can be prepared.

As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit.

Parties depositing twenty-five thousand dollars and upwards for those notes at any one time will be allowed a commission of one quarter of one per cent.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES OF THIS LOAN.

IT IS A NATIONAL SAVING BANK, offering a higher rate of interest than any other, and *the best security.* Any savings bank which pays its depositors in U. S. Notes, considers it is paying in the best circulating medium of the country, and it *cannot* pay in anything better, for its own assets are either in government securities or in notes or bonds payable in government paper.

It is equally convenient as a temporary or permanent investment. The notes can always be sold for within a fraction of their face and accumulated interest, and are the best security with banks as collaterals for discounts.

Convertible into a Six per cent. 5-20 Gold Bond.

In addition to the very liberal interest on the notes for three years, this privilege of conversion is now worth about three per cent. per annum, for the current rate for 5-20 Bonds is not less than *nine per cent premium,* and before the war the premium on six per cent. U. S. stocks was over twenty per cent. It will be seen that the actual profit on this loan, at the present market rate, is not less than ten per cent. per annum.

Its Exemption from State or Municipal Taxation.

But aside from all the advantages we have enumerated, a special Act of Congress *exempts all bonds and Treasury dates from local taxation.* On the average, this exemption is worth about two per cent. per annum, according to the rate of taxation in various parts of the country.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as those issued by the government. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties, or stock companies, or separate communities, only, is pledged for payment, while the whole property of the country is held to secure the discharge of all the obligations of the United States.

While the Government offers the most liberal terms for its loans, it believes that the very strongest appeal will be the loyalty and patriotism of the people.

Up to the 24th of September, the subscriptions to this loan amounted to over

$40,000,000.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Treasurer of the United States, at Washington, the several Assistant Treasurers and designated Depositaries, and by the

First National Bank of Pittsburgh, Pa.
Third National Bank of Pittsburgh, Pa.
Fourth National Bank of Pittsburgh, Pa.

and by all National Banks which are depositaries of public money.

And all Respectable Banks and Bankers throughout the country will give further information AND AFFORD FACILITIES TO SUBSCRIBERS.

se1-2md&w

GROCERS.

T. C. JENKINS,

Commission Merchant and Purchasing Agent.

DEALER IN

Flour, Bacon, Cheese, Feed, Dried and Green Fruits, and all Farm Products.

Orders filled for all merchandise, Pittsburgh manufactures and Refined Oils at dealers and manufacturers rates. No. 27 LIBERTY street, (opposite Wood street,) Pittsburgh, Pa.

Advances made and prompt attention given to all consignments and correspondence.

Pittsburgh References:—Hall & Speer, Lloyd & Black, Wm. McCully & Co., M'Donald & Arbuckles, John I. House & Co., John Hall & Co., B. A. Fahnestock's son & Co. se15-1y

RIDER & CLARK,

Commission Merchants

AND FACTORS IN

PETROLEUM AND ITS PRODUCTS,

OILS, CANDLES, &c.

98 Water and 182 Front st., Pittsburgh, 51 Broad st., New York.

Agents of the Portland Kerosene Oil works, New York Paraffine Candle Company, &c. au26-1y

J. A. GRAFF.....C. REITER.

GRAFF & REITER,

Produce and Commission Merchants,

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Dealers in Produce generally.

Liberal cash advances on consignments for Pittsburgh and Eastern Market. au25-6m

R. HONEGGER.

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

CATAWBA

AND FOREIGN WINES, LIQUORS, &c.,

Liberty street, No. 351, Pittsburgh.

au18-1y

CHARLES C. BALSLEY,

Produce and Commission Merchant,

MERCHANDISE BROKER,

And dealer in all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE.

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sn4 *PITTSBURGH, PA.*

IN STORE AND FOR SALE AT

COOK, PETTIT & CO.'S,

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100 tierces Canvassed S. C. Hams;
100 tierces Prime Leaf Lard;
300,000 lbs Plain Hams;
50,000 lbs Canvassed Hams;
25,000 lbs Uncanvassed Sugar Cured Hams;
200,000 lbs Extra Nice Shoulders;
100,000 lbs Clear Sides;
50,000 lbs Ribbed sides;
50,000 lbs Sugar Cured Dried Beef,
500 bbls (Shepard & Sons) Extra Family Flour.
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J. S. DILWORTH & CO.

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

Nos. 130 and 132 Second street, near Smithfield

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WHOLESALE GROCER,

No. 13 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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MILLER & RICKETSON,

Wholesale Grocers and Importers of Brandies, Wines and Cigars,

Nos. 221 and 223, corner of Liberty and Irwin streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Iron, Nails, Cotton Yarns, &c., &c., constantly on hand. se18

GEORGE B. JONES & SON,

WHOLESALE GROCERS AND BOAT FINISH ERS, dealers in Manilla Rope, Oakum, Oils, Pitch and Pittsburgh manufactured articles, No. 141 Water street, above the Monongahela Bridge, Pittsburgh, Pa.

JOHN SNIDERTH.....CHARLES WEIHL.

JOHN NEIFERTH & CO., SUCCESSORS TO LEOPOLD SAHL,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

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THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST stock of

WALL PAPER
WINDOW SHADES and
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Together with a general assortment of Fancy and Variety Goods, always on hand, at

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PANEL PAPERS—For Halls, Dinning Rooms, Vestibules, &c., in fresco and wood colors at No. 107 Market street, near Fifth.
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BOOK BINDING of all styles, from the Plain Paper to the Highly Ornamental and Rich Gilt or Antique Style. se7

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LITHOGRAPHERS AND PRINTERS,

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Bonds, Certificates of Stock and Deposit, Bank Drafts and Checks executed in the highest style of the art. Orders by mail promptly attended to. se22-1y

CHANGE OF BASE.—

MESKIMEN, NORTON & CO.,

COKE, COAL AND LIME.

Having purchased Mr. James Reno's coal-yard, west end of the South Common, just below the Pearl Mill Allegheny city, we are prepared to furnish the public in either city with superior Coal, Nut Coal or Slack, Connellsville Coke, white or common Lime, Fire Brick, Fire Clay or Tile. Having cars of our own on the roads both east and west, we are prepared to furnish our regular western customers and others with Connellsville Coke or Youghiogheny Coal with promptness and at the lowest rates. We flatter ourselves that the Connellsville Youghiogheny Coal for iron-workers, is unsurpassed, being free from sulphur.

Address Pittsburgh or Allegheny Post-offices, or call at our Coal Yard, South and West Common, Allegheny city. se

TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS,

AND

APPARATUS FOR DEFORMED LIMBS,

manufactured and repaired on the shortest notice Also, the largest assortment of ready-made Trusses Supporters, Bandages, Dental and Surgical Instruments, Cutlery, &c., in this city.

TRY HELMOLD, 96 Smithfield, near Fifth street. Ladies attend to Mrs. Helmold. se24-1y

DENTISTRY.

TEETH, TEETH, TEETH.

ONLY FIVE DOLLARS A SET.

Know all men by these presents, that I, G. W. SPENCER, Dentist, Proprietor of the Steam Dental Establishment, No. 254 Penn street, which is the largest and most complete in the United States, do hereby agree to furnish to the bearer of this advertisement, or any person who may present themselves to my office, with a full upper or under set of those beautiful Vulcanite Teeth, which not only combine all the uses of the Natural Teeth, but are so set as to make a beautiful and perfect representation of the Natural Teeth, for the low price of FIVE DOLLARS A SET.

Several first-class Assistants always in attendance, thus securing to patients prompt and immediate attention.

Every operation warranted comfortable, and to render good service.

N. B.—Don't forget the place, No. 254 PENN STREET, and also that the FIVE DOLLARS will be required to be paid in Gold. au18

FINANCIAL.

THOS. L. McCLELLAND & CO.,

STOCK BROKERS,

27 Wood street,

PITTSBURGH.

Especial attention given to the purchase and sale of

OIL STOCKS,

being well acquainted with the Territory of all Companies both in this and Eastern cities. Can give all information desired. se17-tf

THIRD NATIONAL BANK

OF PITTSBURGH.

BANKING HOUSE, CORNER OF WOOD AND VIRGIN ALLEY.

U. S. Depository and Financial Agent,

Keeps for sale and receives subscriptions for the new

7 3-10 Three Year Treasury Notes,

AND

OTHER GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

A Commission of one-fourth of one per cent. allowed to all Subscribers.

AD. REINEMAN, Prest.
au8tf JNO. B. LIVINGSTON, Cash.

U. S. INTEREST COUPONS.

10-40s DUE IN SEPTEMBER,
5-20s DUE IN NOVEMBER,

Bought at best rates by
SEMPLE & JONES, Bankers,
au6-4m Wood and Third streets.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, PA., (late Pittsburgh Trust Company.) Capital $500,000 paid in, with privilege to increase to $1,000,000.

The Pittsburgh Trust Company having organized under the act to provide a National Currency, under the title of the FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, would respectfully offer its services for the collection of Notes, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, &c.; receive money on deposit, and buy and sell Exchange and Coin on favorable terms.

The success which has attended the Pittsburgh Trust Company since its organization in 1854, will, we believe, be a sufficient guarantee that business entrusted to the new organization will receive the same prompt attention.

Having a very extensive correspondence with Banks and Bankers throughout the country, we believe we can offer unusual facilities to those who do business with us.

The business will be conducted by the same officer and Directors.

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ROBERT S. HAYS, F. O. BAILEY,
THOMAS BELL, ALEX. BRADLEY,
THOS. WIGHTMAN, SAMUEL REA.
WM. K. NIMICK.
JAMES LAUGHLIN, Pres't.
se7 JOHN D. SCULLY, Cash'r.

U. S. 7-30 BONDS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now prepared to receive subscriptions for this new loan, in sums of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, interest commencing on the receipt of the money. Every person who can spare $50 can place it on interest, at one cent a day, making 6 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, principal payable in three years, or convertible into 6 per cent. bonds, the interest of which is payable in coin.

For further particulars apply to
jy30 HANNA, HART & CO., Agents.

U. S. 10-40 LOAN.—Subscription to Government 10-40 Loan received at the office of HANNA, HART & CO., Wood street.
mh30tf JOSHUA HANNA, Agent.

GOLD, SILVER, PITTSBURGH & FORT WAYNE, and PITTSBURGH & CLEVELAND Railroad Stocks Bought at Highest Rates
By JAMES O'CONNOR,
se7 Office, 55 Market street.

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LIGHT IRON CASTINGS

AND SMALL MACHINERY

Made to order, in good style, by

EBBERT & PATTERSON,

At the Pittsburgh Economy Works, Grosvenor street, (One Square above the Bridge)

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S. S. FOWLER & CO.,

Iron Founders and Mill Finishers,

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CORNER OF JUNIATA AND FULTON STREETS, MANCHESTER, PA.

McLEAN & GRAY, manufacturers of McLean's Patent Window Sash Locks and Supporters, Beadstead Fastenings, Window Shutter Hinges, Sash Weights and Pullies, Sad Irons, Iron Stands, and Domestic Hardware generally.

Jobbing in all kinds of light Castings done promptly to order.

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Manufactures Nail Machines, Rolls, Squeezers &c; Rolling Mill Castings generally; Gas and Water Pipes, Gas Retorts and Oil Stills; Hot Blast and Superheating Pipes, Sugar Kettles; House Fronts and Window Heads; Rolls Turned, and all Fitting done to order. A large assortment of Rolling Mill Patterns on hand, purchased from Fort Pitt Foundry. se24

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SMITH, PARK & CO.,

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Warehouse, 149 First and 120 Second streets. Manufacturers of all sizes and descriptions of Coal Oil Retorts and Stills, Gas and Water Pipes, Sad Irons, Dog Irons, Wagon Boxes, Steel Moulds, Pullies, Hangers and Couplings. Also, Jobbing and Machine Castings of every description made to order. Having a complete Screw Shop attached to the Foundry, all necessary fitting will be carefully attended to. se7

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GENTLEMEN'S FRENCH CALF BOOTS

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A Full and Complete Assortment

Constantly on hand, of my own manufacture, and will be sold at reasonable prices.

S. DALZELL,
182 Smithfield St., fourth door from Virgin Alley.

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At

T. T. MYLER & Co.'s,
62 WOOD STREET.

A full stock of NOTIONS, FANCY and WOOLEN GOODS.

Many Goods bought early in the season, which we will sell at

LESS THAN PRESENT NEW YORK PRICE.

Merchants will find it to their interest to give us a call before purchasing.
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MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE CO.,

OF NEW YORK.

ACCUMULATION.....$1,600,000.

HENRY STOKES, President.
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This Company grants Policies on more favorable terms than any other. Call and see

H. L. RINGWALT, Agent,
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FIFTH STREET, McKEESPORT, PA.

This delightful Summer Resort is now open for the reception of Visitors and Boarders.

Families can be accommodated with Boarding during the season on very favorable terms. His table is furnished with every deliciency which the market affords. It is easy of access by the Connellsville Railroad.

H. KLEINMAN.
McKEESPORT, September, 1863.

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LEATHER.

Waxed upper, Kips and Calf Skins.

P. S. Cash paid for all kinds of leather finish d or in rough, also for hides, chestnut and oak bark. oc5-1y

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INSURANCE.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.,

OF NEW YORK.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.

Assets, July 1st, 1864.....$11,000,000
Annual Income, over.....5,000,000
Paid claims by death, (20 years,) over.....5,000,000

Surplus divided during five years—1858-'62, three millions of dollars, being about seventy per cent. on Participating Premiums.

References in Pittsburgh—Hon. Thos. M. Howe, Jas. B. Lyon, Geo. R. White, Jas. A. Hutchison, Florence Kramer, John D. Scully, Thos. H. Lane, Willis Bontbe, B. L. Fahnestock, Isaac M. Pennock, John H. Ebbert, Wm. W. Ward, F. H. Eaton, J. D. McCord, Wm. E. Schmertz, W. M. Shinn, W. Vankirk, M. Wilkinson.

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Insures Against Loss or Damage by Fire on Dwellings, Stores and other buildings; Furniture, Household Goods and Stock of Merchandise.

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Insures Steamboats and Cargoes,
Insures against loss and damage in the navigation of the Southern and Western Rivers, Lakes and Bayous, and the navigation of the Sea.
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DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY.—Fire and Marine Insurance.
Office No. 95 Water street, Pittsburgh.
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FOR SALE OR RENT.

BEAUTIFUL SUBURBAN RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—Three acres of ground and a large brick dwelling house, well painted and papered, and is in good order wide centre hall, front and back porches, thirteen rooms, cellar and attic, spring house, cistern, large stable, carriage house, with room for three carriages, tenant house, a variety of fruit trees of choice qualities, shrubbery, flowers, grape arbors, shade trees, vines, green house, etc., a fine view of the surrounding country, situate a short distance from the city.

se4-1w S. CUTHBERT & SONS, 81 Market st.

SPLENDID COUNTRY SEAT for SALE, containing 24 Acres, all under cultivation. The improvements are a neat Cottage House, furnished in modern style; Barn and other outbuildings; large Orchard, 1,500 Trees, all bearing, of the very best selections; a fine Spring, great variety of Shrubbery, Shade and ornamental Trees. Situated 4 miles from the city, 1½ miles from Laugh lin Station, known as the late country seat of Judge Howard. Four Acres Woodland with Coal. Apply to se30 B. McLEAN & Co.

CHOICE VILLAGE RESIDENCE. A new two-story Brick DWELLING high Attic Mansard Roof, Slate and Metal; finished in the best possible manner; doors walnut; frames oak; staircase oak, with walnut panellings; well-papered walls, and every convenience in the way of closets, &c., situated in the village of

NEW BRIGHTON,

on the second bank, on a lot 150 by 700 feet.

The grounds are highly cultivated and improved, and abound with choice varieties of Grapes. Fruit and Ornamental trees and shrubbery.

The property is convenient to the Railroad station, about five minutes' walk, and is in the midst of dwellings of a similar class.

Access by railroad from and to Pittsburgh by seven trains each day daily, for a moderate expense, by commutation tickets, of $22 per quarter. Possession immediately.

Further particulars upon application to

S. S. BRYAN,
se28 Broker and Insurance Agent.

FOR SALE—

165 feet 6 in. Cast Iron Flange Pipe;
175 feet 3 in. Cast Iron Flange Pipe;
12 3 in. Cast Iron Elbows.

Enquire at
se10-tf No. 11 WOOD STREET.

VALUABLE CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE, situated on the Monongahela river, above the first lock, having a front on said river of 227 feet, and extending back to Braddock street, adjoining the Connellsville railroad, containing four acres and 77 perches. This is an admirable location for manufacturing purposes, having a deep river in front, and public street and railroad in the rear, and a saw-mill and building thereon erected. Will be sold in whole, or divided to suit purchasers. For terms, &c., apply to

MARY ANN JUSTIN, on the premises, or
W. C. AUGHINBAUGH,
au24-tf No. 112 Diamond street, Pittsburgh.

ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL AND DESIRABLE locations for country seats around East Liberty is now offered for sale, fronting on Highland Avenue about 900 feet, and containing 22 acres more or less, situate near the residence of Alex. Bradley Esq., and others, and is susceptible of the finest improvement. There is on the place a two story brick house, spring house, barn, &c., all in good order; also, a fine orchard of young trees, mostly bearing. This property, if desired

N. HOLMES & SONS,

BANKERS,

No. 57 Market street, Pittsburgh.

Buy and sell at market rates—

U. S. 6 per cent. 5-20 Bonds.
U. S. " do. 1881 Bonds.
U. S. 5 per cent. 10-40 Bonds.
U. S. Seven-Thirties.
U. S. 6 per cent. one year certificates.

And all other U. S. Securities, Bank Notes and Coin.
Stocks and Bonds of every description BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
oct10

Finance and Trade.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' BOARD.

J. R. SEMPLE, Pres. | J. R McCUNE, V. Pres.
S. S. BRYAN, Secretary.

Meets Daily at 11½ O'Clock, A. M.

TRANSACTIONS OCT. 4, 1864, AT THE BOARD.

	Bid.	Ask'd.
U. S. 6s of 1881 (ex. coup.)	101	101
U. S. 5-20s "	103	103¼
U. S. Certificates of Indebtedness	95	95
Allegheny County 6s	80	
Allegheny County Bounty 6s		98
Ally City 3d Ward " "		85
Fort Wayne	90	
Connellsville R. R. (interest)	12¼	12½
Steubenville and Indiana	10	
Allegheny & Manchester		60
Exchange Bank	72	72½
Citizens' Bank		72
Bank of Pittsburgh		69¼
Mechanis & Manufacturers Bank	59½	
German Trust Bank		57½
Allegheny Bank		58
Lucesco		52
Daisell		9¼
Acme	10	
Allegheny & Pittsburgh		10½
Ohio Valley		1¾
Iron City	1	
Stella		1¼
Federal	1¼	1½
Horse Neck		2½
Fayette		60
Fleming & Blood		4
Eldorado	2	2½
Cherry Run Central	1⅝	1¾
Phillips		7
West Virginia		2
Pittsburgh and Great West		2
Banner Oil Co		1¾
Maple Shade	17	
Densmore	11	
Ally Valley Oil		3¼
National Copper	25	30
Northwestern		10
Massachusetts Mining		9

Table of Local Stocks.

CORRECTED BY S. S. BRYAN, BROKER, 59 FOURTH ST.

[Bank and other officers are requested to correct any errors or supply omissions in this table.]

Per Val.	Latest Sales.	Remarks.
CASH.		
100 Second National	—	—
100 Third National	100	—
100 Fourth National	—	—
100 Exchange	72¼	Div. May 5 ⅌ ct.
50 Citizens	71	" " 5 "
50 Pittsburgh	69	" " 4 "
50 Allegheny	72½	" " 5 "
50 Mechanics	58	" " 6 "
50 Iron City	1¼	" " 6 "
50 M. & M	1¼	" " 6 "
100 First National	—	" " $3.75
100 First National, Ally	110	" " $3.00
100 Manchester Saving	60¼	" " 4 ⅌ ct.
INSURANCE.		
50 Citizens	61	Div. June $6.00
50 Western	50	" May $2.50
50 Monongahela	32	" " $3.00
50 Keystone	45	" " $3.00
50 Pittsburgh	84¾	" Aug. $4.00
25 Allegheny	27	" July $2 00
50 People's	26½	" " $4 00
25 Peoples	26½	" "
RAILROAD.		
50 Monongahela	30	Div. Sept. 5 ⅌ ct.
25 St. Clair Street	68¾	Div. July 5 ⅌ ct.
50 Hand Street	31¾	Div. July 5 ⅌ ct.
50 Mechanic Street	30	" " "
25 Birmingham	33	Div. July $1 50
RAILROAD.		
50 Allegheny Valley	10	No Div.
50 Penna. Central	89¾	Div. May 4 ⅌ ct.
100 Fort Wayne	89	" Aug. 2½ ⅌ ct.
100 Cleveland	94½	Div. April 4 ⅌ ct.
50 Connellsville	12½	No Div.
50 do (interest)	12¾	"
50 Steubenville	10¾	"
50 Columbia	⅞	"
50 Hempfield	¾	"
50 Alley P & Manch'ter	68	"
50 Washington	11¾	"
50 Citizens	35	"
BANK.		
50 Pittsburgh	69¾	Div. July $2 50
25 Allegheny	57	" May $1 00
25 Birmingham	41	" June 3 ⅌ ct.
OIL COMPANIES.		
25 Lucesco	7¾	Div. Aug. 12 ⅌ ct.
10 North American	7¾	" " "
10 Daisell	9¼	Div. Sept. 1 ⅌ ct.
10 Allegheny and Pitts.	10½	Div. Sept. 2 ⅌ ct.
50 Columbia	7⅝	Div. Sept. 5 ⅌ ct.
5 Iron City	—	" " "
5 Horse Neck	1	" " "
5 Stella	1	" " "
5 Federal	1	" " "
10 Acme	10	" " "
5 Whitely Creek	1¼	" " "
5 Fayette	2½	" " "
5 Story	2½	" " "
4 Pleni'g & Blood farm	4½	Div. Sept. 2 ⅌ ct.
10 Olmstead	—	" " "
10 Rynd farm	—	" " "
10 Phenix	—	" " "
5 Phillips	7⅝	" " "
Ohio Valley	1¾	" " "
El Dorado	2½	" " "
Cherry Run Central	1⅝	" " "
10 Benamore	10¾	" " "
10 Noble & Delamater	1¾	" " "
5 Bladen Oil Co	8	Div. Sept. 1 ⅌ ct.
MISCELLANEOUS.		
60 Pitts. & Greenc. Pk.	11½	
50 Monongahela Naviga'n	45	Div. July $2 50
BONDS.		
Allegheny County's	80	Coupons Jan'y & July.
Pittsburgh 6's	79	do do do
do 5's	68	do do do
Allegheny City 6's	103	do do do
do 5's	70	do do do
Alley V. R. R. 7's	90	do do do
do 2d mortg	100	do April and Oct.
Connellsville R. R. 6's	85½	do Feby and Aug.
Steub. R.R. 6's	75	
Alt. Co. Bounty 6's	96¼	
Pitt tp. Bounty 6's	90	

TUESDAY, Oct. 4—P. M.

The sales at the Board to-day were U. S. 6s, '81 (ex-coupons, at 101; U. S. Certificates at 95; Connellsville Railroad Stock, (interest bearing), at 12¾; Cherry Run Central Oil Stock, 1¾.

—The following is a condensed statement of the monthly reports of our several Banks of issue for the month of September:

Bank.	Loans & Disc'ts.	Coin.	U. S. & U. S. Pa. Notes.	Due by Bonds.	Due by Banks.	Total Assets.
Exch'ge	$1,585,628	311,187	354,497	1,631,000	125,703	3,387,930
Pittsb'g	1,222,873	204,977	780,062	900,000	165,363	2,984,452
Mech'cs	30,068	72,074	1,505,000	56,771	1,785,447	
M. & M.	303,125	165,263	87,728	1,488,400	60,947	2,111,461
Citizens'	978,596	248,107	74,200	1,150,000	246,107	2,697,800
Iron City	335,947	121,485	86,502	943,500	194,647	1,891,881
Alleg'y	1,068,699	135,502	47,2.8	458,150	36,195	1,721,174
	$5,387,618	1,163,887	1,505,0587,701,050		799,262	16,557,875
	Circul'n.	Deposits.	Due B'ks.			Total Liabil's.
Exch'ge	$1,368,705	712,853	25,000			2,027,698
Pittsb'g	27,421	1,608,804	1,133			1,637,358
Mech'cs	969,857	209,043	22,167			1,201,067
M. & M.	1,141,707	218,365	6,748			1,367,440
Citizens'	963,100	504,426	11,670			1,479,196
Iron City	792,222	667,503	32,954			1,492,639
Alleghe'y	900,482	270,068	3,194			1,178,244
	$6,463,553	4,412,772	96,005			11,174,442

This statement compares with the preceding month as follows:

	Sept. 1st.	Oct. 1st.	
Loans & Dis	$5,271,694	5,387,618	Inc. 116,114
Specie	1,144,436	1,163,887	Inc. 21,451
Treas. & U. S. Notes	1,678,415	1,505,0.8	Dec. 175,337
U. S. & Pa. Bonds	7,889,301	7,702 050	Dec. 187,251
Due from Banks	895,710	799,262	Dec. 106,448
Circulation	6,574,403	6,463,553	Dec. 93,262
Deposits	4,439,230	4,412,772	Dec. 26,458
Due other Banks	104,904	96,005	Dec. 8,899

—McIlwaine's Stock sale was largely attended, and the bidding was animated. A long list of oil stocks was offered, which brought pretty fair prices. We noticed Daizell sold down quite low for so great a favorite, and Phillips went off at quite an advance. The subjoined list embraces the sales of the evening:

20 Allegheny Bank	57¾
10 Iron City "	68
10 Mechanics' "	58
20 Citizens' "	71
10 Western Insurance	33
10 Peoples' "	26½
100 Cherry Run Central	1¾
100 Merchants "	2
100 Fleming & Blood	4¼
100 Phillips	7½
100 Daizell	9¼
100 Egbert	2¾
100 Allegheny & Pittsburgh	10½
30 Berger	2½
100 Eldorado	2½
100 Federal	1½
100 Whitely	1¾
100 Oil City & Pittsburgh	2
100 Stella	1

—At Philadelphia on Monday Oil Shares were dull, and prices receded slightly, with sales of McClintock at 6; Densmore at 10¾; Egbert at 2¾; Daizell at 9; and Perry at 4¾. The Coroplaster advanced 1 on a rumor of a strike of a 200 barrel well—5¼ is now asked for it.

—The Loan Market in New York yesterday is reported easy and not very active, at 7 percent. Opinions differ as to the probable effect of the payments on account of the new Government loan. The prevailing opinion at present seems to be that in consequence of the judicious arrangements made, less stringency will attend this loan than any of those which have preceded it.

—The new government loan, says the *New York Post*, is rendered necessary by the heavy payments to the army, by the large accumulation of unpaid requisitions, and by the determination of Mr. Fessenden, not to depreciate the currency by unlimited issues of six per cent. compound interest notes. The new bonds will be five-twenties, and it is hoped that the olds will be at a higher rate than preceding loans. For these bonds are in increasing request in Europe, as well as this country, and the competition for them among all classes will be the larger in consequence of one-fourth of the payments being receivable in debt certificates by which a saving of one per cent. will be secured to the investor.

—At Chicago, according to the *Tribune*, the panic which set in a few days since continues to increase. This morning the public were again startled by the announcement that the Western Marine and Fire Insurance Company's Bank had failed. This caused a tremendous panic among all classes, and many of even our best business men were alarmed to a degree beyond conception. The various banking establishments were soon crowded by depositors eagerly desirous of withdrawing their balances. A few of the strongest institutions escaped a severe run till the afternoon, but many of them were thoroughly taxed to meet the drain. Some banks of good repute were forced early in the day to refuse the payment of checks for large amounts till Monday or Tuesday, while others paid their checks in greenbacks as long as they could, and then paid out New York exchange. This mode of procedure on the part of the banks is, to say the least, irregular, but it was deemed the most prudent under the circumstances. Several of the banks alluded to have large remittances on the way from New York, Boston, and elsewhere, and as Sunday fortunately intervenes, they expect to be in a position on Monday next to meet all demands on them.

Some of the banks in order to find relief sold all the Eastern exchange they could dispose of at ½@1 per cent. discount, but the market was soon glutted, as each bank had enough to do to protect itself.

Towards the close of the banking hours there seemed to be a partial cessation of the demands at the banks, and increased confidence was felt that the leading institutions could be able to weather the storm. The solid business men felt easier, and some who became frightened in the early part of the day, and checked out their balances, returned them in the afternoon.

What another day may bring forth, it is impossible to tell; but we trust the worst is over. The banks generally have the confidence of the leading business men of the city, but if the foolish course which was pursued to-day is persisted in on Monday, it may end in disaster to all. This panic has fallen on us suddenly, and it is not reasonable to suppose that a bank of deposit, no matter how strong it may be, would be able to pay out every dollar they owe in a single day. The public must not act like a mob, but behave like merchants. The banks must be sustained as far as possible. This is the only way to prevent a general crash.

Of the particulars of the failure of the Western Marine and Fire Insurance Company we have but partly ascertained. It is generally attributed to heavy advances on produce, and the suspension will probably entail great loss and inconvenience to grain and cattle dealers. On Chamberlain's large stock yards there were many sufferers, and the affair cast a gloom over the general business public.

It is proper to state that the Directors of the bank are considered men of integrity, and although we are not informed of the losses sustained by it, their friends speak confidently of the ability of the institution to pay its liabilities. The Directors are: J. H. Woodworth, Fred. Tuttle, Geo. W. Gage, Geo. C. Cook, and W. H. Waite.

For some time past, however, the bank has not had the fullest confidence of the moneyed interests of the city, but this is probably owing to the financial operations of a former officer, and not to any action on the part of the Directors as a body.

PITTSBURGH PIG IRON MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } WEDNESDAY, October 5, 1864. }

The market remains inactive and prices pendinal, dealers manifesting little disposition to operate.

Pittsburgh Iron and Nail Market.

Oct. 5, 1864.

The market during the week was steady but not very active. Buyers generally are awaiting to see what might turn up. The stock of iron on hand is not large. The following are the current rates:

FLAT BAR.	
1¼ to 6, by ⅝ to 1 inch	8½c
2 to 6, by ⅞ to 1½ inch	8½c
1¼ to 1⅜, by ½ to ⅝ inch	8½c
1¼ to 1½ by ⅝ inch	9
HEAVY BAND IRON.	
2 to 6, by ¼ to 3-16 inch	8¾c
1¼ to 1⅞, by ¼ and 5-16 inch	9c
⅞ to 1⅜, by ¼ and 5-16 inch	9½
⅞ to ¾, by ¼ and 3-16 inch	10c
⅝ inch	11c
½ inch	12c
HORSE SHOE IRON.	
⅝ to 1, by 5-16 to ⅞ inch	9½c
HOOP AND LIGHT BAND.	
2¾ to 6 inch	9½c
1¾ and 2 inch	10c
1¼ and 1½	10
1 and 1⅛	10½
⅞ inch	11c
¾ inch	11½
⅝ inch	12c
½ inch	13c

Hoops cut to specified lengths, ½ cent per pound extra.

ROUND AND SQUARE.			
	₩ lb		₩ lb
1 to 2¾ inch	8½c	¼ and 9-16 inch	9c
2¾ to 3½	8¾	⅜ to 7-16 inch	9½
3 to 3½ inch	9	5-16 inch	10
3¼ to 4 inch	9½	¼ inch	10½
⅝ and ¾ inch	9¾c	3-16 inch	12
OVAL IRON.			
	₩ lb		₩ lb
⅞ to 1¼ inch	8¾	⅜ inch	9½
⅝ and ¾ inch	9¼	¼ inch	10½
HALF OVAL AND HALF ROUND.			
	₩ lb		₩ lb
⅞ to 1¼ inch	9	½ inch	9½
⅝ and ¾ inch	9½	⅜ inch	10
SHEET.			
No. 16 to 17	11¼		
" 18 to 24	11¾		
" 25 and 26	11¾		
" 27	11¾		

All sheets over 25 inches wide, ½c ₩ lb extra.

PLATES.	
3-16, ¼ & 5-16 inch thick	10
Over 30 inches in width, ¼ cent ₩ lb extra.	
Heads	10
Plow Slabs	9½
" Wings	9½
FLAT RAILS	
Punched and counter sunk.	
1¼ to 2, by ¼ to ⅜ inch	9
1¼ by ⅜ and 7-16 inch	9½
1¼ by ⅜, 7-16 and ½ inch	9¾
1¼ by ¾ inch	10
PLOW HANDLE IRON.	
Plow Handle Iron	9½
NAIL RODS.	
Juniata	16

NAILS.			
	₩ Keg		₩ Keg
10d to 60d Nails	9 12½	2d Fine	11 87½
8d and 9d	9 37½	⅞ in. Lining	12 87½
4d and 7d	9 62½	Clinch	10 62½
3d and 5d	9 87½	Cut Spikes	9 37½
3d	10 37½		
Casing Nails.		Barrel.	
6d	10 13	⅞ inch	11 88
8d	9 88	1 inch	11 13
10d	9 63	1¼ inch	10 38
12d	9 63	1½ inch	10 38
16d	9 63	1¾ inch	9 88
Finishing.		Tobacco.	
6d	10 63	6d	9 88
8d	10 38	8d	9 63
10d	10 13	10d	9 38
12d	10 13		
16d	10 14		

10¼ cents per keg off, in lots of 100 kegs or upwards.

¼ cent per pound off Iron (except sheet iron, in lots of 20 tons.

Prices subject to changes of the market without notice.

TERMS—60 days credit or 3 per cent. off for cash paper, payable with current rate of exchange on New York, par funds or New York Exchange remitted on receipt of invoice.

Cleveland Iron Market.

October 3.

Iron—The market is firm at the following quotations: Common Bar, 11½; No. 24 sheet, 11½; Boiler Plate, 11½. Three per cent. discount off all above if paid within ten days of date of invoice, in New York Exchange, at par, or other funds par in Cleveland.

Nail—Firm and steady at the following figures:

10d up to 60d	9 12½	⅞ lining	12 62½
8d and 9d	9 37½	1½ barrel	9 87½
6d and 7d	9 62½	1¼ and 1½ barrel	10 37½
4d and 5d	9 87½	1 inch	11 12½
3d	10 37½	⅞ inch	11 87½
24	11 37½	Cut Spikes, all s	9 37½
3d fine	11 37½	Clinch	10 12½
2d fine	12 37½		

Three per cent. discount off all the above if paid within ten days of date of invoice, in New York Exchange, at par, or other funds par in Cleveland.

Cleveland Lumber Market.

October 3d.

Lumber—Receipts moderate, good demand, and trade firm. Shingles are a shade firmer. We quote:

Pine, clear	$48 00@50 00
" 2d clear	45 00@45 00
" Box	40 00@—
" Common	25 00@—
" Coarse common	22 00@—
First clear flooring, rough	40 00@45 00
" second	38 00@40 00
Siding clear, dressed	28 00@—
Second clear	25 00@—
Common do	22 00@—
Joist and scantling	25 00@—
Shingles, Cleveland, shaved	8 00@ 8 50
" Michigan	6 50@ 7 00
" Sawed	6 75@ 7 00
" Cut	3 00@—
Posts	18 00@20 00
Laths	4 25@ 4 50

Boston Fish Market.

Oct. 1.

FISH—The market for Codfish is comparatively steady with a moderate demand. There has been much less accumulation of stocks this season than ordinarily, on account of the high price of provisions, and the few holders who control the supply on the market, are not disposed at present to submit to any material reduction. Sales of Grand Bank as they run at $8 25@8 50; Bay of Fundy, $8 75@9 25; Small, $6 00@7 ₩ qtl. Lake are firm at $4 25; Pollock are scarce at $5@6 ₩ qtl. Mackerel are in abundant supply and continually shading off. Sales of No. 1 Bay at $20@21, and Shore at $22@24; No. 2 Bay at $16@17, and Shore at $17@18; No. 3 large at $14 50, and medium at $14 ₩ bbl. Pickled Herring are scarce at $6 50@10 ₩ b.

Boston Pig Iron Market.

October 1.

The market for Pig is unsettled, and the foreign article especially is dull and rapidly tending down. Prices here, however, are better sustained than in the New York market, where the falling off has been heavy. We quote small sales of Scotch No. 1, Gartsherrie brand, at $70, and American at $70@72 50 ₩ ton, cash. English Bar Iron is lower and in very moderate demand. Sales of common at $200@210, and refined at $215@225 ₩ ton, cash. Sheet Iron is unsettled and nominal. Nails dull at 9¼@10c ₩ lb for assorted sizes.

Boston Copper Market.

October 1.

**The market is dull, and prices for some descriptions are lower. Sheathing Copper has been sold to limited extent at 70c., and Yellow Sheathing Metal at 50c. ₩ lb, 6 mos. Ingot Copper is in reduced stock, but naturally sympathises with the decline in gold. It is held here at 90c., and the late sales in New York have ranged at 75@80c., cash. Old Copper is nominally 45c. ₩ lb.—*Bulletin.*

Louisville Tobacco Market.

October 1.

TOBACCO—The sales at the warehouses were as follows: The rates at the Picket were 2 hhds at $7 60 to $8 50, 3 at $9 80 to $11 00, 3 at $12 00 to $13 50, 1 at $18 75, 2 at $27 50 to $27 75, and 1 at $35 00 to $38 50. At the 9th street, 2 hhds stems sold at $4 00, 1 at $5 05, 3 hhds low grade at $8 20 to $9 25 and 6 at $10 25 to $21 50. At the Boone warehouse 2 hhds at $1 50, 2 of trash at $5 50 to $2 00, 3 at $5 80 to $7 00, at $8 20 to $9 80, and 5 at $15 00 to $21 50. At the Louisville, 1 hhd trash sold at $5 05, — hhds low grade at $9 00 to $10 50, and 6 hhds at $14 00 to $26 00.

St. Louis Tobacco Market.

October 1.

Market heavy and lower, with sales of 26 hhds, including 1 green and damaged lugs at $6 25, 11 factory do at 9 10 to 10 75, 4 planters' do at 11 to 12 25, 6 common shipping leaf at 14 25 to 17 25, and 4 medium do at 20 50 to 22 50 per 100 pounds. Bids on 22 additional hhds were rejected.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKET.

PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL OFFICE, } Wednesday, October 5, 1864. }

Business was not active. The sales made were on a small scale for local purposes. The tendency of most articles are downward, hence we have only a moderate business to record. The receipts of produce are on the increase. Former prices are but feebly sustained. Our rivers are at flood height, in fact, we have more water than business. The weather remains pleasant. The steamer Olive, arrived from Louisville. Among her cargo was 311 hhds tobacco. The Anna came in from Cincinnati with a good cargo, principally produce. Other boats were due from various ports. The departures were Emma Graham, for Zanesville, with a moderate trip. The Curtiss left for Cincinnatti. The Guidon is the packet for the Queen City, to-day. Passengers will bear this in mind. The far famed steamer Columbia, will be off for St. Louis and way points to-day, so says Capt. Porter. The Wauanita is loading for Cairo and St. Louis. She will have dispatch. The Bertha is announced for Cincinnati and Louisville. The Jonas Powell left for Gallipolis with a moderate trip. Below will be found the operations that came under our notice.

BUTTER—The market was not active and the sales were restricted, as many are holding off for lower figures. The receipts are increasing. Prices are evidently tending downward. We noted small sales at 35@35c, as per quality. There is a light export demand.

CRANBERRIES—Were steady with further sales at $15 50 per bbl. The receipts were limited.

FLOUR—The market has presented no change. Prices were about the same. The sales were confined to limited transactions, whilst we notice large concessions in other cities. Our dealers are not disposed to submit to any further decline at present. They prefer holding on at least for the present. Among the sales were the following: Up river or Monongahela extra sold at $9 25; extra family do at $9 75. Sales of choice brands of Ohio and Indiana extra at $10 00; extra family at $10 75@11 00 ₩ bbl.

MALT—We note small sales of Barley malt at $2 25 ₩ bushel.

FEED—Was steady. Sales 3 tons Shorts [at $32.

LIME—Was held at a slight advance. Sales 75 bbls Louisville at $2 12.

CORN—Was in fair request. Sales 70 box W. R. at 220@23c.

HAY—The bad condition of the roads have prevented receipts from coming forward. The market was firm at $40@45.

POTATOES—Prices tend downward. Sales 3 bbls Jersey Sweet at $3@5 ₩ bbl.

APPLES—Are not in stock. Sales 75 bbls at $2@3 ₩ bbl, as to quality.

EGGS—Were not active. They could be purchased at 22c ₩ doz.

BACON—The market was steady, with a fair local demand. Sales 4,000 lbs Shoulders at 19@19½; Sides at 20@20½; 3,000 lbs Plain Hams at 21; 1,000 lbs Sugar Cured Hams at 26.

LARD—Was dull. We quote nominally at 23c. There was no demand.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

Wheeling.

PER STEAMER REVENUE—Perkins & Co 2 bales; J Bissell & Co 2 bales; Jno Ehrett 11 bbls apples; Spencer & McKay 2 empty barrels; S Snethen 4 pkgs; E Hazelton 200 bales paper; R Means 20 bbls whisky; Clarke & Co 2 hhds tobacco, 22 pkgs wool; Farley 15 bales hay; Stevenson 13 bbls apples; J S Stokes 85 pkgs.

Louisville.

PER OLIVE—Clarke & Co, 201 hhds tobacco, 51 barrels whiskey, 4 bags and 3 barrels seed; Finley & Co, 10 hhds tobacco; John Twiner, 1 do; McClurkan, Herron & Co, 4 packages furniture; M Keough, 11 packages.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Imports per Allegheny Valley R. R.—R Stewart, 15 baskets potatoes, 15 sks corn; Hamill, 11 bush apples; G Richey, sr., 23 do do; J Herron, 20 do potatoes; G Richey, jr., 8 do apples and 100 cider; E Jones, 12 do do; J Ritter, 11 do do; Owner, 10 sks Barley; Han & Co., 8 sks oats; McIlwain, 10 bush apples; Armstrong, 19 sks corn; Seaton, 2 bbls apples; C Lee, 10 baskets apples and 6 bbls cider.

Per Cleveland and Mt Savage R. R.—Bakewell P & Co, 150 tons sand; Felzer & A, 281 bags oats; J Rhodes, 1 do; Isaac Barry, Potter & S, 12 bxs cheese; W F Shaffer, 10 bags flour; A Lippert, 33 sks rags; Simpson & Knox, 2 cars mdse; A Gordon, 21 cases lard; R Daizell, 11 sks rags.

Imports per Pittsburgh, F. W. & C. R. R.—A Taylor, 100 bbls flour; McClurkan, H & Co, 70 bgs corn; A Holstein, 16 dried hides; R Dalzell, 2 bxs cheese; Geo Hamilton, 50 sks rags; H Riddle 40 dozen brooms; Carson & Co, 145 bags wheat; J J Balya, 1 car stoves; Lt Cross, 780 bags oats; J Mullen & Co, 1 car sheet iron.

Decline in the Chicago Market.

From the Chicago Tribune.

During the present week there has been a heavy decline in the prices of nearly every marketable article. The downward tendency in gold, and the monetary panic, together with an increased confidence in the security of the Government to subdue the rebellion, have unsettled the general markets, and prices are materially lower. The following table shows the decline in the leading articles:

Flour, ₩ barrel	$1 00	c
Wheat, ₩ bushel	18	69 c
Oats, " "	20	45 c
Rye, " "	20	24 c
Barley, " "	25	60 c
Highwines, ₩ gallon	2	00 c
Coffee, ₩ lb	2	60 33c
Sugar, raw	1	60 15c
Sugar, refined	1	60 15c
Tea, Japan, Oolong and Souchong	1	00 c
Tallow, ₩ lb	1	2 c
Hides	1	1@2c
Codfish, ₩ 100 lbs	5	5 c
Whitefish, ₩ half bbl	2	50 c
Trout	2	50 c
Smoking Tobacco, ₩ lb	1	00 c
Wool, ₩ lb	3	65 c
French Kip and Calf Skins	2	50 c
Linseed Oil, ₩ gallon	1	30 c
Carbon Oil	3	00 c

While the holders of the above articles may have to suffer in consequence of the decline, they have no reasonable cause for mourning that although they receive fewer greenbacks for their produce and merchandise, they are worth more.

New York Grocery Market

October 3—P. M.

Coffee—The business continues limited, but there is no special change in prices. We note sales for export of 666 bags St. Domingo in bond on private terms.

STOCKS ON HAND OCT. 1ST, 1864.

Rio	Bags 138,000	Augostura	Bags 840
Maracaibo	13,128	Maltinique	500
Laguayra	4,100	Costa Rica	670
St. Domingo	3,667	Jamaica	80
Porto Rico	3,662	Savanilla	380
Cuba	1,000	Dalita	3,500
Java	Mats 28,667		
Total Bags and Mats			191,325

Sugar—Raw sugars are dull and heavy. Sales of 200 hhds at 12½@12¾c for New Orleans. Refined are also heavy and dull.

STOCK ON HAND OCTOBER 1, 1864:

Cuba, hhds	41,657	Total hhds	49,057
New Orleans	5,400	Boxes	36,000
Porto Rico	4,100	Bags	30,000
Martinique, hhds	23	Malado	200

Molasses—We have no sales to advise. Prices in consequence are nominal.

STOCK ON HAND OCTOBER 1, 1864:

	Hhds.	Bls.
Cuba Muscovado	5,018	
Cuba clayed		2,905
New Orleans		
Porto Rico	5,962	
Totals	12,416	2,905

Toledo Market.

September 21.

The market opened steady at the quotations of yesterday and the sales were quite liberal, but it closed dull at a decline of 1@1½ on most grades of Wheat. The market for Flour is dull and prices nominal. Corn quiet: there was a fair offering on Change, but there were no bids, and it was withdrawn. Oats steady.

Flour—Sales 141 bbls choice extra at $9 25; 150 bbls choice XX, white wheat, at $10; 52 bbls X R. ₩ bbl at 6@7.

Wheat—Sales of 500 bu, 700 bu and 2,500 bu No. 1 Red at $1 03; 1,000 bu Amber Mich. at $1 70; all at the foregoing sales transpiring on the 1st day; on Change, sales of 2,000 bu No. 1 Red at $1 68; 5,000 bu No. 2 Red at $1 01 700 bu and 1,000 bu White Mich. at $1 90. 5,000 bu No. 2 Red at $1 03½; 2,000 bu do at same; 2,000 bu No. 1 Red at $1 02; 2,000 bu do at $1 07; 4,000 bu No. Red at $1 03 currency, or $1 03½ in exchange at par; 3,000 bu and 2,800 bu No. 1 Red at $1 06½.

Corn—No transactions; a lot offered on Change did not find a bidder.

Oats—Market steady, and we quote prices unchanged—5@c.

Rye—Lower; sales of 500 bu at $1 15.

Barley—No sales, and we do not hear of any change in prices.

Cleveland Soap Market.

October 3d.

Market steady and unchanged at the following rates:

Cleveland Chemical ₩ lb	13@13½c.
Cleveland Rosin "	7@8c.
New York Chemical "	14@16c.
American Castile "	21@22c.
Foreign Castile "	21@25c.
German white and mottled ₩ lb	13@15c.

Cincinnati Tobacco Market.

October 3.

Sales of Leaf Tobacco at Bodman's warehouse comprise 7 hhds Virginia, as follows: 2 at $8, 1 at $9 25, 1 at $12 50, 1 at $15, 1 at $20, 1 at $24 25, and 25 boxes Kentucky, ranging from $6 to $18 50. Receipts light.

Cleveland Glass Market.

October 3.

Glass—The following are the quotations per box of 50 feet. Three per cent. discount off if paid within ten days of date of invoice, in New York Exchange, at par, or other funds par in Cleveland:

1st quality 6x10	$5 75
2d quality do	5 40

NEW DRESS GOODS.

WHITE, ORR & CO.,

25 Fifth Street,

Have just opened some new

DRESS GOODS.

Also,

SILK AND VELVET CLOAKS,

bought since the late fall in prices. oct

JOHN MOORHEAD,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

for the sale of Foundry and Forge Pig Iron, and every variety of Blooms,

No. 74 Water street, Pittsburgh, Pa. sep

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, } Wednesday, Oct. 5, 1864. }

The market for oils was not very active yesterday. The sales were not numerous, The sales of Monday's took up nearly all that was on hand besides. It will take a short time to settle up and deliver the parcels that were disposed of. The receipts since our last foot up to some 1,000 bbls. A number of parcels are on the way and may be looked for at any hour. The river to Oil City is in fine order. The steamers that started up on Monday may be expected down to-day. So far as prices were concerned we have no change to note being nominal at 35@36c without, and with packages. We heard reports of sales at one cent per gallon below these figures, but as we did not learn the parties who had operated, persons interested can form their own conclusions. Refined Oils continue dull and we have not learned of a transaction for some time past. As prices remain nominal we omit them. The latest reports from New York give no encouragement to holders. We have the oft repeated remarks "market dull, prices drooping. These remarks are as applicable to crude as refined. The transactions that came under our notice were:

CRUDE OIL—The supply yesterday in the market was small. There is said to be a number of lots on the way. We note a sale of 2,500 bbls, delivered at the works on the Allegheny, at 32½, barrels to be returned or exchanged.

REFINED—Was inactive. There was no demand, prices being nominal.

611 Receipts per Allegheny River.

Fisher Brother, 201; Tack & Brother, 60; McKelvy & Miller, 220. Total 1,049.

Imports of Oil per Allegheny Valley R. R.

GOING EAST.

Lucesco Co, 144 bbls refined, for Philadelphia. North American Co, 210 bbls refined, for Philadelphia.

River Matters.

Arrivals and Departures of Steamboats.

ARRIVED.

Franklin	Cairo	Brownsville.
Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville.
Saml. Rose	Irwin	Cincinnati.
Revenue	Mulleman	Wheeling.
Emma Graham	Stull	Zanesville.
W. F. Curtiss	Howland	Cincinnati.
Jones Powell	Jones	Portsmouth.

DEPARTED.

Gallatin	Cairo	Brownsville.
Franklin	Cairo	Brownsville.
Jas. Rose	Irwin